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THE CITIZEN

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Number 33

May The Citizen Brag?

We don't do it often!
But we do make great exertions and spend a great deal of money, to make The Citizen particularly valuable to its subscribers.
For one thing, just compare the general appearance of the paper with the other newspapers. We are paying more than three times what we used to pay for paper, but we will not spoil the eyes of our readers by slazy paper, small type and poor printing.
And next, look at the amount of reading matter you get in every number of The Citizen. We keep our advertisements comparatively few and will not let them spread over whole pages and crowd out the reading.
And above all, look at the great variety of our reading matter and its high quality. There is something for every member of the family, and something good.
Moreover we are looking out for the mountains as no other paper does. Our articles on mountain agriculture are such as you could get nowhere else. The same is true of many of our articles on Home Science. And we have news from the mountains that reaches no other newspaper. And everything is kept lively and bright by our being so close a neighbor to Berea College where hundreds of mountain boys and girls are developing a mountain patriotism that promises a world of progress.
We know The Citizen brings pleasure, progress, profit to every home it visits.

A League that Can Enforce Peace

Wilson is a Democratic president, and The Citizen is a Republican newspaper.
But when the Republicans do wrong and Wilson does right The Citizen will stand by Wilson.
We will not let our Republicanism prevent us from rejoicing in all the patriotism and goodness that is shown by Democrats. Patriotism is greater than partisanship.
In Europe Wilson acted not as a Democrat but as an American. He had great influence in bringing about an alliance to protect the peace of the world. It was a new thing and very imperfect, but it was a great deal better than anything known before.
And we simply must have something. War, now that science has invented poison gas and airplanes and submarines, is too destructive to be allowed. The war just ended bereaved millions of homes, and set back the progress of the whole world. Another war would simply destroy civilization. We must have a League of Nations that will desire peace and enforce peace.
It will be a new thing. Like every treaty, it will bind and limit the nations that enter into it. And like every device of government, it will be imperfect. But we need it, we must have it, and a League of Nations is just as reasonable and practicable as any treaty or any form of government.
Now there are some improvements possible by way of clear interpretation, and in the matter of Shantung. But, as Wilson says, there must be no reservations that amount to nullification. These Senators have the power to delay things but the American people propose to have a League that has power enough to prevent another war.

Mob at Lexington

Lexington, Ky., Feb. 9.—Five persons were killed and fifteen injured here today when a mob, intent upon lynching William Lockett, a negro who confessed to the murder of ten-year old Geneva Hardman, charged the courthouse during Lockett's trial and was fired upon by police and State troops.
Included among the wounded were two women.
The crowd, intent upon lynching the negro, was repulsed when the soldiers fired a volley. The ring leaders, carrying a rope, were forced to withdraw.
While the excitement was going on in front of the courthouse, a jury in the courtroom convicted Lockett of first degree murder and the negro was sentenced to be electrocuted March 11.
The trial lasted only half an hour. A crowd of 4,000 people was standing outside the courthouse beyond the barriers that had been erected for the purpose of keeping them away.

When the news of the result of the trial flashed through the crowd there were wild mutterings.
"Come on, boys, let's go," said a man, as he started toward the courthouse.
A deputy sheriff covered him with a shotgun and placed him under arrest.
This was the first spark that fired the mob into a furious rage.
Men rushed forward and took the prisoner away from the deputy. Then they made their move toward the courthouse steps.
On the steps was the machine gun that had been sent from Camp Taylor. This was the signal for general firing. The soldiers and police laid a hot barrage into the mob, and when the mob retreated it was found that 19 had fallen, four of whom were dead, and a fifth dying later from the effect of his wounds.
At 2 o'clock this afternoon, the spirit of the mob seemed to have been broken temporarily and the city was more quiet.

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Lincoln and Economy.
As an advocate of thrift, Abraham Lincoln was far less prolific than another great American, Benjamin Franklin. Lincoln published no "Poor Richard's Almanac." If he had, doubtless his injunctions to thrift would have been fully as trenchant and pointed as were those of Franklin. For Lincoln was forced to thrift and consequently realized the value of it.
Summarized, his advice on this subject was: "Teach economy; that is one of the first and highest virtues. It begins with saving money."
Two Buildings Burn.
Pittsburg, Pa.—Loss, estimated to be \$800,000, resulted from fire of undetermined origin which destroyed two buildings and damaged a number of others in McKeesport, near here.

BIGGEST CARRIER IN HUGE DRY DOCK



The immense hull of the American ship Minnesota, said to be the largest dreadnought cargo carrier, on what is believed to be the world's largest floating dry dock at Brooklyn, N. Y.

Kentucky News

Louisville, Feb. 10.—Sixteen deaths from pneumonia out of 22 reported in the State occurred in Jefferson County yesterday. Reports show 391 cases of influenza and pneumonia the last two days.

Frankfort, Ky., Feb. 10.—The session of the House this morning was devoted to the introduction of bills and the hearing of committee reports. Representative Smith introduced a bill placing a tax of two cents on all gasoline sold at retail, the tax to go into the road fund. He also introduced a bill to provide registration fee on each motor vehicle of \$1 for each horse power. The tax on trucks, the bill provides, at a higher rate. The scale for trucks from \$22 for 1,000 pounds to \$150 on more than 20,000 pounds.
Representative McClellan, Louisville, offered a bill increasing the salaries of the deputy court clerks to \$1,500 a year. Another bill introduced by Representative McClellan appropriates \$20,000 annually for the State Tuberculosis Sanitarium. This bill provides that the State take over Hazelwood Sanitarium in Jefferson County.
A third bill by the same author increases the salaries of the deputy bailiffs of the Police Court in Louisville to \$1,500.

EX-SERVICE MEN TO BE HELPED BY Y. M. C. A. FUND

The Educational Service Committee has decided to use money in their hands, which was raised during the United War Work campaign, to help ex-service men to secure an education. This is a great opportunity for these men, and no doubt many will avail themselves of the offer. It should be the duty of every public-spirited person to urge these men to take advantage of all educational opportunities.
The amount allotted to each county is two cents per capita for the whole population. For example, a county having 10,000 population will be allowed \$200.
A number of schools have been placed on the accredited list. Among them are: Alt Smith-Hughes High Schools; Y. M. C. A. Night Schools at Louisville and Cincinnati; State Normal Schools; all members of the Kentucky College Association and other schools.
Those interested in this from Madison County may consult R. E. Turley, Richmond, or F. O. Clark, Berea, or C. D. Lewis, Berea.

RELIEF TRAINS GO TO VIENNA

Budapest Also to Get United States Supplies. Now on Way From Paris.

Paris, Feb. 8.—Two trains of American Red Cross supplies, valued at \$585,000, left Paris for Vienna and Budapest. The supplies included clothing, surgical dressings, drugs, condensed milk, flour and other foodstuffs.

Yuma, Ariz., Feb. 6.—Capt. Julio Calles, formerly of the Mexican federal army, was arrested here on a charge of having kidnapped and murdered a fellow officer who had left the Carranza forces and sought refuge in the United States.

U. S. News

Washington, Feb. 10.—The former German Crown Prince has cabled President Wilson offering to surrender himself for trial if the allied governments insist. The message was in President Wilson's hand today.

White House officials admitted that the message, sent from Wieringen, Holland, had been received, but would not make public its text.
Washington, Feb. 10.—White House and Railroad Administration officials regard "as most serious" the railroad situation precipitated by the orders for a strike February 17, issued by officers of the Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees.

Washington, Feb. 10.—It was generally believed that Director General Hines would go today before representatives of the two million railroad workers and inform them that their wage demands could not be granted. It was understood he is not willing to go further than adjust wage inequalities.

Louisville, Ky. — Thirty-five hundred state road officials, builders and road material exhibitors from every part of the nation are expected to attend a convention of the American Road Builders' Association here February 9 to 14.

The National Crushed Stone Association and the American Asphalt Association will hold meetings at the same time.

Washington, Feb. 9.—Consideration of the treaty of Versailles was resumed in open Senate today, republican and democratic leaders joining their forces to bring it back for debate. The decision was reached without debate, the Senate overwhelmingly adopted a motion by Senator Lodge to reconsider the vote by which the treaty was laid aside last November. The vote on Lodge's motion to suspend the rules so treaty again could be considered was 63 to 9.

BARBER SHOP BOOZE KILLS 4

Eight Others in a Freeport (Ill.) Hospital—"Floral Sprites" as a Beverage.

Freeport, Ill., Feb. 4.—Four young men are dead and eight others are in the hospital seriously ill as a result of drinking "barber shop booze," at a party in a local barber shop. The beverage was concocted by members of the party, using floral spirits as a base. These spirits are used in face tonics. Within a few hours after drinking the liquor all of the men became ill and were taken to the hospital. Their bodies turned black and blue.

LOW EXCHANGE HITS H. C. L.

New York Banker Says It Will Cut Down Exports, Thereby Lowering Prices Locally.

New York, Feb. 5.—A decided reduction in the cost of living is likely to be the result of the drop in British exchange, in the opinion of Percy H. Johnston, president of the Chemical National bank.
"The drop in exchange will cut down our exports, I believe," said Mr. Johnston.

HUNDREDS OF GERMANS ON WAR VANDAL LIST

Former Crown Prince and the "Great" Marshal Von Hindenburg Are Prominent Names.

Paris, Feb. 4.—The list of Germans accused by the allies of war crimes and whose extradition is to be demanded is headed by former Crown Prince Frederick William and several other sons of the former German emperor. The list was handed to Baron Kurt von Lersner, the German representative here.
Included in the list are: Dr. Theobald von Bethmann-Hollweg, former German imperial chancellor; Field Marshal von Hindenburg, Gen. Erich Ludendorff, formerly first quartermaster general; Field Marshal von Muecken, Crown Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria, the duke of Wuertemberg and a number of other princes and titled officers.

The total number of names on the eight sections. The first section, is a list of about 800 and is divided into common list of all the accused. Then follow seven other lists, giving the names, rank and accusations of persons whose names were supplied by Great Britain, France, Italy, Belgium, Roumania, Jugo-Slavia and Poland.

WILSON TO STAY AT CAPITAL

Dr. Grayson Says President is Steadily Improving Under Present Treatment.

Washington, Feb. 4.—President Wilson is not likely to leave Washington for some time, his physician, Dr. Grayson, intimated in discussing reports from various sections of the country concerning impending trips. With the president steadily improving, Dr. Grayson said he thought it would be unwise to change his course of treatment. The president's improvement from week to week is noticeable, the physician continued. He is allowed to walk from room to room on the second floor with the aid of his cane, but so far has not been permitted to venture below stairs out of his wheel chair.

STEALS GOLD FROM MINT

Employee at Denver Charged With Theft of \$35,000 Worth of Metal—Recovered in Yard.

Denver, Colo., Feb. 6.—Orville Harrington, 41 years old, a skilled worker in the Denver mint, was arrested here by secret service operators on a charge of having robbed the mint of gold bars to the value of \$35,000. Harrington was trapped as he was carrying away a bar of the metal. He confessed and led the officers to his home where the bars were found buried about the yard and hidden in various places. All of the stolen gold was recovered.

STEAL BONDS WORTH \$90,000

Second Robbery in Two Days Occurs in Heart of New York's Financial District.

New York, Feb. 7.—Bonds valued at \$90,000 were stolen from the office of James R. Deering, it was announced in Wall street. The outside door of the safe was opened by using the combination and the inside door was forced open. This is the second robbery in two days in the heart of the financial district.

PANIC HITS N. Y. EXCHANGE

Pound Sterling Drops to \$3.19—Tremendous Crash All Along the Line.

New York, Feb. 5.—Wave after wave of terrific selling followed another violent crash in foreign exchange here. Demand bills sold at \$3.19 to the British pound sterling. There was a strong recovery to \$3.31 in the early afternoon, followed by another drop to \$3.21. At its maximum depreciation the pound was \$1.67 below its normal quotation and it had declined 14 1/2 cents from yesterday's low record. Drafts on London flooded the market, panic-stricken holders offering them almost regardless of price.
Exchange on France and Italy also slumped to new levels of depreciation. France sold at 15.02 to the dollar for sight checks and lire at 18.77, the normal parity in each case being 5:18.

POLES GET YANK MATERIALS

Big Army Recieves Hundred Carloads of War Supplies From American Red Cross.

Paris, Feb. 3.—One hundred carloads of war materials purchased from the American army have arrived in Poland to outfit the army. An issue of underwear, socks and awenters has been provided by the American Red Cross. A new levy of 300,000 men is being outfitted almost entirely with American army uniforms, including overseas caps. A half-million pairs of American Red Cross socks and 250,000 awenters were distributed in December. American uniforms are being worn by most of the Polish army at the front.

World News

Various suggestions are being made by men in high authority that it would be a fitting thing if the United States should cancel the payment of the loans she has made to the European nations, during the war. These hints come from across the water and in some cases are accompanied by arguments. It is claimed that such action would be fair, and would be something of an equalization to atone for our late entrance into the war.

The letter of Viscount Grey to the London Times is still a matter of comment in the papers. It is believed to be an honest effort to help break the deadlock over the treaty in the Senate. It gives encouragement to the advocates of reservations that the United States would be received in spite of them, on the theory that America's fears might never be realized and that no occasions might arise to call the reservations into action.

The Assistant Commissioner of Immigration has given out the opinion that the authorities at Ellis Island are expecting within a short time the largest inflow of foreign population that has ever yet taken place. Preparations are being made for this already. It behooves the people of the country to realize the problem and to prepare to meet it also. This new population should be more than usually responsive to American ideals if properly presented.

The Dutch and the Belgians have finally been able to arrive at a decision in regard to the differences that have led to much friction and bad feeling for many months. A pact has been signed by both regarding the use of the Scheldt river, the Meuse and other conflicting commercial matters. At one time the situation was so serious that war was feared, as both of the countries broke off diplomatic relations.

Poland is considering the matter of a peace with the Bolshevik soviet government of Russia. There does not seem to be anything else to do. There is little chance of meeting the Russians by force as they have become strong and are feeling the effect of victory. It is reported that the Allies would not put any obstacle in the way of such a peace if it would seem best to make it. If such treaties are to be made they should include provision against Bolshevik influence in the countries, making them.

A new phase of the Bolshevik activity is suggested by reports from the Orient to the effect that the Koreans are being encouraged in their rebellion against Japan. This would certainly stir up many difficult questions to restore better feeling with China. At least there have been some signs that she is trying to do that.

Severe strikes have been occurring on the sugar plantations of Hawaii. The laborers are mostly Filipinos and Japanese, and their action comes at a time when it may greatly embarrass the world and cut down the supply of sugar which is small at best. One can well sympathize with an effort on the part of the poorly paid oriental labor to better its condition, but it comes at an inopportune time. The world needs sugar.

The new municipal government of the city of Dublin is radical and sympathetic to the Sinn Feiner movement. On the occasion of their first meeting they made a demonstration that showed clearly their position and raised the republican flag over the city buildings. The vexed problem of Ireland does not seem to be much nearer to a solution. The plan that Lloyd George suggested of creating two states, did not meet with approval in any part of Ireland.

Spain has recently been obliged to send forces to Morocco to suppress uprisings against her authority there. Morocco was the point where France and Germany came close to breaking friendly relations some years before the war. Twice their differences were settled and in no case was any interference made with the Spanish sphere of influence across the strait of Gibraltar.
(Continued on Page Five)

The COW PUNCHER

By Robert J.C. Stead
Author of
"Kitcheners, and other poems"

Illustrations by Irvin Myers

SYNOPSIS.

CHAPTER I.—Living with his father on a small, badly managed ranch, David Eiden, now reaching the age of eighteen with few educational advantages. An accident to the auto in which Mr. Hardy, eminent eastern financier, and his daughter Irene, are touring the country, brings a new element into his life. Mr. Hardy's leg is broken, and he is necessarily confined to his bed. Friendship, and something more, develops between Irene and David.

CHAPTER II.—Irene greatly enjoys the unconventional freedom of ranch life, and her acquaintance with David ripens into affection. On Mr. Hardy's recovery the young people part, with the understanding that David will seek to improve his position in life and they will meet again.

CHAPTER III.—The sudden death of his father leaves David with practically nothing but the few hares across the ranch. The elder man having through years of dissipation wasted the income. His debt is paid, David goes to the nearest town, determined to keep his promise to Irene by acquiring an education and making himself worthy of her. He secures the first work offered, driving a team for a coal dealer, and meets a man named Conward about his own age, by whom he is led into dissipation.

CHAPTER IV.—Attracting the favorable attention of the managing editor of a newspaper, David becomes a reporter. Eiden, actively sensible of his good looks and general worthiness, falls in love with him, though, with the memory of Irene in his heart, David does not perceive it.

CHAPTER V.—David advances to a position of responsibility on the newspaper. Conward, however, a constant companion to David, for his own advantage. He sees the town is "ripe" for a boom, through David secures the managing editor of the paper for a position in which he is interested, and the two, as Conward and Eiden go into the real estate business.

CHAPTER VI.—Naturally of clean mind, David determines to get away from his unwholesome surroundings, and he brings him into contact with Mr. Melvin Duncan, who sees the inherent good in the boy and welcomes him to his home, where he meets Eiden, his son's daughter, and begins the coveted education.

CHAPTER VII.—Both men become wealthy during the boom, and when it is nearing its inevitable end David discovers, through Miss Morrison, society editor of the newspaper on which he had been employed, that Irene Hardy is living in town.

CHAPTER VIII.—The narrative turns to the Hardy's. In their eastern home, Mrs. Hardy unavailingly seeks a "brilliant" match for Irene, and realizes that her daughter's affections are placed elsewhere. Irene confesses to her intensely annoyed mother her attachment to David Eiden, the Cow Puncher. The sudden death of Mr. Hardy leaves the two women with only a few thousand dollars, and Mrs. Hardy's health is so failing that she is unable to fully make up her mind. She "blows" bursts and Mrs. Hardy holds her investment little better than worthless. Inspired by Conward, who is living his own ends, she blames Eiden. David discovers Conward seeking to take advantage of the innocence of a young girl working in the office, and thwarts him.

CHAPTER IX.—Conward, whom David is rapidly coming to distrust, acquires an ascendancy over Mrs. Hardy, who has never liked David, invariably taking him as the Cow Puncher. David preaches Irene to marry him at once, but she is unable to fully make up her mind. She "blows" bursts and Mrs. Hardy holds her investment little better than worthless. Inspired by Conward, who is living his own ends, she blames Eiden. David discovers Conward seeking to take advantage of the innocence of a young girl working in the office, and thwarts him.

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It may as well be set down that for Mrs. Hardy Conward had no regard whatever. Even while he shaped soft words for her ear he held her in contempt. To him she was merely a silly old woman.

From the day he had first seen Mrs. Hardy his attitude toward her had been one of subtle flattery, partly because it pleased his whim and partly on that same day he had seen Irene, and he was shrewd enough to know that his approach to the girl's affections must be made by way of the acquaintance which he would establish under the guise of friendship for her mother. Since his trouble with Dave Conward had a double purpose in developing that acquaintance. He had no compunctions as to his method of attack. While Dave was manfully laying siege to the front gate Conward proposed to burglarize the home through the back door of family intimacy. And now that Dave seemed to have won the prize Conward realized that his own position was more secure than ever. Had he not been called in consultation by the girl's mother? Were not the inner affairs of the family now laid open before him? Did not his position as her mother's adviser permit him to assume toward Irene an attitude which, in a sense, was more intimate than even Dave's could be? He turned these matters over quickly in his mind and congratulated himself upon the wisdom of his tactics.

"It's very dreadful," Mrs. Hardy was saying, between sobs of her perfume handkerchief on eyes that bore witness to the genuineness of her distress. "Irene is not an ordinary girl. She has in her qualities that justified me in hoping that—that she would do—very different from this. Need I conceal from you, Mr. Conward—from you, of all men—what have been my hopes for Irene?"

Conward's heart leaped at the confession. He had secretly entertained some doubt as to Mrs. Hardy's purpose in opening her home to him as she had done; absurd as the hypothesis seemed, still there was the hypothesis that Mrs. Hardy saw in Conward a possible comfort to her declining days. He had no doubt that her vanity was equal to that supposition, but he had done her less than justice in supposing that she had any directly personal ambitions. Her ambitions were for Irene. She had hoped that, by bringing Conward into the house, by bringing Irene under the influence of a close family acquaintance with him, that young lady might be led to see the folly of the road she was

choosing. She had hoped that he would be the successful suitor for Irene. And Conward's heart leaped at the confession.

"I suppose I need not conceal from you," he answered, "what my hopes have been. It is reasonably safe to judge a daughter by her mother, and by that standard Irene is one of the most adorable of young women."

"I have been called attractive in my day," confessed Mrs. Hardy, warming at once to his flattery.

"Have been?" said Conward. "Say rather you are. If I had not been rendered, perhaps, a little partial by my admiration of Irene, I—well, one can scarcely give his heart in two places, you know. And my deep regard for you, Mrs. Hardy—my desire that you should be spared this—ah—threatened humiliation, will justify me in using heroic measures to bring this unfortunate affair to a close. You may trust me, Mrs. Hardy. Irene is—will forgive me, Mrs. Hardy, but Irene is, if I may say it, somewhat headstrong. She is—"

"She is her father over again," Mrs. Hardy interrupted. "I told him he should not attempt that crazy trip of his without me along, but he would go. And this is what he has brought upon me, and he not here to share it."

Mrs. Hardy's tone conveyed very plainly her grievance over the doctor's behavior in evading the consequences of the situation which his headstrong fully had created.

"She is set in her own mind," Conward continued. "We must not openly oppose her. We must adopt other tactics."

"You are very clever," said Mrs. Hardy. "You have been a student of human nature."

Conward smiled pleasantly. Little as he valued Mrs. Hardy's opinion, her



Flatterers Are Seldom Proof Against Their Own Poison.

words of praise fell very gratefully upon him. Flatterers are seldom proof against their own poison.

"Yes, I have studied human nature," he admitted. "The most interesting—and the most profitable—of all studies. And I know that young couples in love are not governed by the ordinary laws of reason. That is why it is useless to argue with Irene—sensible girl though she is—on a subject like this. We must reach her some other way."

"The way that occurs to me is to create distrust. Love is either absurdly trustful or absurdly suspicious. There is no middle course, no balanced judgment. In the trustfulness of love little virtues are magnified to angelic qualities, and vices are quite unseen. But change that trust to suspicion, and a hidden, sinister meaning is found behind the simplest word or act. We must plan two campaigns: One, which I have already suggested, and one, if that should fail, to cause Eiden to distrust Irene. No, no," he said, raising his hand toward Mrs. Hardy, who had started from her seat. "There must be no vestige of reason, except that the end justifies the means. It is a case of saving Irene, even if we must pin her—and you—in the saving."

"It's very dreadful," Mrs. Hardy repeated. "But you are very thorough; you leave nothing to chance. I suppose that is the way with all big business men."

"You can trust me," Conward assured her. "There is no time to be lost, and I must plan my campaigns at once."

CHAPTER XII.

Conward paused to speak to Irene before leaving the house.

"I owe you my good wishes," he said. "And I give them most frankly, although perhaps with more difficulty than you suppose."

"You are very good, Mr. Conward," she acknowledged.

"I could not wish you anything but happiness," he returned. "And had I been so fortunate as Eiden, in making your acquaintance first, I might have hoped to contribute to your happiness more directly than I can under the present circumstances." He was speaking in his low, sedulous notes, and his words sent the girl's blood rushing in a strange mixture of gratification and anger. The tribute he implied—that he himself would have been glad to have been her suitor—

was skilfully planned to appeal to her vanity, and her anger was due to its success. She told herself she should not listen to such words; she should hate to hear such words. And yet she listened to them, and was not sure that she hated them. She could only say:

"You are very good, Mr. Conward." He pressed her hand at the door, and again that strange mixture of emotions surged through her.

Conward proceeded to the business section of the town, well pleased with the evening's events. He found his way impeded by crowds in front of the newspaper offices. He had paid little attention to the progress of the war

scene, attributing it to the skillful publicity of interests connected with the manufacture of armaments. To the last he had not believed that war was possible.

"Nobody wants to fight," he had assured his business acquaintances. "Even the armament people don't want to fight. All they want is to frighten more money out of the taxpayers of Europe." To Conward this explanation seemed very complete. It covered the whole ground and left nothing to be said.

But tonight he was aware of a keener tension in the crowd atmosphere. They were good-natured crowds, to be sure, laughing and cheering and making sallies of heavy wit; but they were in some way more intense than he had ever seen before. There was no fear of war; there was, rather, an adventurous spirit which seemed to fear that the affair would blow over, as had so many affairs in the past, and all the excitement go for nothing. That war, if it came to war, could last so long dreamed; it would be a matter of a few weeks, a few months, at the most, until a thoroughly whipped Germany would retire behind the Rhine to plan ways of raising the indemnity which outraged civilization would demand.

Conward followed his way through the crowds, smiling in his superior knowledge, over their excitement. Newspapers must have headlines.

At his office Conward used a telephone. Then he walked to a restaurant, where, after a few minutes, he was joined by a young woman. They took a table in a box. Supper was disposed of, and the young woman began to grow impatient.

"Well, you brought me here," she said, at last. "You've fed me, and you don't feed anybody, Conward, without a purpose. What's the consideration?"

"I'm pulling off a little joke, and I want you to help me. You know Eiden—Dave Eiden?"

"Sure. I've known him ever since that job put him out of business up to your rooms, ever so many years ago. He was too rural for that mixture."

"I want you to get him down to your place some night to be agreed upon—I'll fix the date later—and keep him there until I call for him, with his fiancée."

"Some joke," she said, and there was disgust in her voice. "Who is it—Eiden, me, or the girl?"

"Never mind who it's on," Conward returned. "I'm paying for it. Here's something on account, and if you make a good job of it I won't be stingy."

He handed her a bill, which she kissed and put in her purse. "I need the money, Conward, or I wouldn't take it."

This part of his trap set, Conward awaited a suitable opportunity to spring it. In the meantime he told Mrs. Hardy partially into his confidence. He allowed her to believe, however, that Eiden's habits would stand correction and he had merely arranged to trap him in one of his favorite haunts. She was very much shocked and thought it was very dreadful, but "of course we must save Irene."

But concerning another part of his program Conward was even less frank with Mrs. Hardy. He was clever enough to know that he must observe certain limitations.

At length all his plans appeared to be complete. The city was in a tumult of excitement over the war, but to Conward a deeper interest centered in the plot he was hatching under the unsuspecting noses of Irene and Eiden if he could trap Dave the rest would be easy. If he failed in this he had another plan to give failure at least the appearance of success.

The fact that the nation was now at war probably had an influence in spreading up the plot. Everything was under high tension; powerful currents of thought were beating the masses along unaccustomed channels; society itself was in a state of flux. If he were to strike at all let the blow fall at once.

On this early August night he ascertained that Dave was working alone in his office. Then he called a number on a telephone.

"This is the night," he explained. "You will find him alone in his office. I will be waiting to hear from you at—" he quoted Mrs. Hardy's telephone number. Then he gave his car to the Hardy home, exchanged a few words with Irene, and sat down to a hand of cribbage with her mother.

Poring over his correspondence Dave, with his ear cocked for the cry of the latest extra, spent the evening hours in a valiant effort at concentration.

There came a timid knock at the door. "Come in," he called.

No one entered, but presently he heard the knock again. He rose and walked to the door. Outside stood a young woman.

"If you please," she said, "excuse me, but—you are Mr. Eiden, aren't you?"

"Yes. Can I help you in any way?" The woman flattered a moment, but

resumed soberly: "You will wonder at me coming to you, but I'm from the country. Did you think that?"

"I suspected it," said Dave with a smile. "You knocked—" He paused.

"Yes?"

"Like a country girl," he said, boldly. She flattered again. "Well, I'm lost," she confessed. "I got off the train a short time ago. My aunt was to meet me, but there are such crowds in the street, I must have missed her. And I saw your name on the window and I had heard of you. So I just thought that I'd ask—if you wouldn't mind—showing me to this address."

She fumbled in her pocket, and Dave invited her into the office. There she

produced a torn piece of paper with an address.

"Why, that's just a few blocks!" said Dave. "I'll walk around with you." He turned for his hat, but at that moment there was another timid knock on the door. He opened it. A boy of eight or ten years stood outside.

"What is it, son?"

The lad looked shyly about the office. It was evident he was impressed with its magnificence. "Are you Mr. Eiden that sells hats?"

"Yes. Were you thinking of buying a few hats?"

"Did you sell lots to my father?"

"Well, if I knew your father's name perhaps I could tell you. Who is your father?"

"He's Mr. Morton. I'm his son. And he said to me, before he got so bad, he said, 'There's just one honest man in this city, and that's Mr. Eiden.' Is that you, Mr. Eiden?"

"Well, I hope it is, but I won't claim such a distinction. I remember your father very well. Did he send you to me?"

"No, sir. He's too sick. He didn't know anybody now. He didn't know me tonight." The boy's voice went thick and he stopped and, swallowed.

"And then I remembered what he said about you, and I just came."

"Have you help—a doctor—a nurse?"

"No, sir. We haven't any money. My father spent it all for the lots that he bought from you."

Dave winced. Then, turning to the young woman: "I'm afraid this is a more urgent case than yours. I'll call a taxi to take you to your address."

To his surprise, his visitor broke out in a rapid laugh. She had seated herself on a desk and was swinging one foot jauntily.

"It's all off," she said. "Say, Dave, you couldn't lose me in this burg. You don't remember me, do you? Well, all the better. I'm rather glad I broke down on this job. I used to be something of an actress, and I'd have put it over if it hadn't been for the kid. The fact is, Dave," she continued, "I was sent up here to decoy you. It wasn't fair fighting, and I didn't like it, but money has been mighty slow of late. I wonder—how much you'd give to know who sent me?"

Dave pulled some bills from his pocket and held them before her. She took them from his hand.

"Conward," she said.

Dave's blood went to his head. "The scoundrel!" he cried. "The low-down

dog! There's more in this than appears on the surface."

"Sure there is," she said. "There's another woman. There always is."

Eiden walked to his desk. From a drawer he took a revolver, toyed with it a moment in his hands, broke it open, crushed it full of cartridges, and thrust it in his pocket.

The girl watched with friendly interest. "Believe me, Dave," she said, "if Conward turns up mislaid I won't know a thing—not a d— thing."

For a moment he stood irresolute. He could only guess what Conward's plan had been, but that it had been diabolical and cowardly, and that it concerned Irene, he had no doubt. His impulse was to immediately confront Conward, force a confession, and deal with him as the occasion might seem to require. But his eye fell on the boy, with his shock of brown hair and wistful, half-frightened face.

"It'll go with you first," he said, with quick decision. Then to the girl, "Sorry I must turn you out, but this case is urgent."

"That's all right," she said. "I'm used to being turned out." And before he knew it she was in the street.

"All right, son," said Dave, taking up the matter now in hand. "What's your name—your first name?"

"Charlie."

"And your address?"

The boy mentioned a distant subdivision.

"That is out, isn't it? Well, we'll take the car. I guess I'd better call a doctor at once."

(Continued next week.)

GREATEST YEAR FOR THE FARMER

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS FOR 1919 ARE ESTIMATED AT ABOUT \$25,000,000,000.

ONE RESULT OF WORLD WAR

Corn Was the Most Valuable Single Crop, With Cotton Next—Production and Prices Will Be Maintained, Is Prediction.

By JAMES P. HORNADAY.

Washington.—The farms of the United States yielded approximately \$25,000,000,000 in the calendar year 1919. It was the greatest year in the history of American agriculture. The value of the yield for the year was three times greater than that of ten years ago. The agricultural department believes the splendid showing may be traced directly to the awakening that came to the farmers of the country during the world war. As a result of the demand for increased production, a demand that reached every farm home in the land, there was a great gain in production in 1917, another gain in 1918 and then last year still another gain that took the agriculturist of the country over the top, so to speak.

In the total value of the crops of the country in 1919, \$10,025,000,000, includes items and groups of items that each exceed \$1,000,000,000. The most valuable single crop was corn. On the basis of \$1.35 a bushel the corn yield of the year is worth \$1,934,000,000. This is a sum in excess of the value of all crops produced in the United States prior to 1904. Of course the larger part of the corn crop is still unmarketed, but the government's statisticians believe that the value they have placed on it is a fair one.

The cotton crop was low in quantity, but it commanded a good price and ranked next to corn in total value, \$2,235,000,000, which includes the value placed on both lint and seed. Hay was the third most valuable crop of the year. According to the government's statisticians the 109,000,000 tons grown have a total value of \$2,129,000,000. In reaching this total, it is pointed out, no account is taken of the value of pastureage, the total of which might properly be reckoned at two billion at least.

Wheat Takes Fourth Place.

Wheat ranked fourth in point of value. The total production is figured by the government at 911,000,000 bushels, which, valued at \$2.15 a bushel, was worth \$2,024,000,000. All other cereals combined are valued by the statisticians at \$7,474,000,000, which is more than the total annual value of all farm crops prior to 1918. The vegetable total, including potatoes and sweet potatoes, is \$1,479,000,000; the fruit total, \$730,000,000; seeds total, \$261,000,000, including beans and peanuts; sugar producing crops, \$147,000,000. The total value of animal products for the year is estimated at \$8,957,000,000; dairy products, \$2,789,000,000; poultry products, \$1,359,000,000, and wool clip, \$160,000,000.

The farmers of the United States have shown the world what they can do and what they will do when there is a proper incentive for them to do it. They have demonstrated their ability to feed most of the world. If the world will pay a reasonable price for the food, the best informed men connected with the agricultural department believe that the record for production that has been set can be and will be maintained.

It is generally assumed that the high prices of the war cannot be maintained permanently, but the best of the experts are of the opinion that prices for farm products will probably never go back to where they were before the war.

To Bring Home America's Dead.

It is now reasonably certain that the bodies of the American soldiers buried in France will be brought home. Some time ago the war department announced that in reaching a decision in this matter it would be guided by the wishes of the nearest of kin of the dead soldiers. So as to ascertain the wishes of the nearest of kin the department, by order of Secretary Baker, sent out 74,000 cards of inquiry. Thus far 54,000 answers have been received, and of this number 43,000 express the wish that the bodies be brought back, 10,400 that the bodies remain in France, and 300 that bodies be reburied in a country other than the United States or France. (On the basis of the answers already in, 70 per cent of the nearest of kin want the bodies brought back. It is assumed that this percentage will hold good when all the replies are in.)

The war department reckons the response to its inquiries as an overwhelming demand that the bodies be brought home, and from this time on it will proceed with that end in view. There are still a good many obstacles in the way of carrying out the wishes of the nearest of kin. In the first place, France still objects to the removal of the bodies. The chief ground for its objection is that the sanitary laws of the French government would have to be set aside should the bodies be taken up for shipment to the United States. In spite of the attitude of the French government the belief prevails in official quarters here that in time arrangements can be made for the return of the bodies.

The war department is giving thought to the organization that will be formed to take charge of the bringing home of the bodies. There is already in existence what is known as the United States graves commission, an organization that has been busy in France ever since the armistice was signed, locating and identifying soldiers who fell in the war, and that commission still has a great deal of work ahead of it. The present plan is to turn over to it the main part of the task of arranging for the bringing home of the bodies. This commission during the last year has registered about 14 per cent of the American soldiers who are buried in France.

After the French government shall have given the United States permission to bring back the bodies, the first step will be to ask the nearest of kin of every soldier buried over there where the body is to be sent. The government will, of course, bear all the expense of bringing home and of burial. At least this is the plan that is at present in the minds of the officials.

Teachers Are Poorly Paid.

The National Education association, co-operating with the federal bureau of education, has through a questionnaire, obtained additional information with respect to the shortage of schoolteachers and the inadequacy of teachers' salaries. Through blanks sent to county and city superintendents in various places and sections of the country information was sought relative to the number of teachers leaving during the school year 1918-1919, schedules of salaries in operation, standards of preparation set, and cost of living. At the same time a blank was sent to individual teachers to secure information in greater detail on the same items. Four hundred and twenty-three city superintendents, representing all parts of the country, sent in replies, while filled-in blanks were received from 15,900 individual teachers.

The returns show that for the school year of 1918-1919, the average salary for the country for elementary teachers was \$556; for intermediate teachers, \$551, and for high school teachers, \$1,224. The annual average salary for all teachers was \$517. According to a geographical grouping made, the lowest salaries are paid in the Southern states, while the cities of the extreme West pay the highest salaries. The minimum salary in 88 per cent of the cities reporting is below \$500, and the maximum salary is below that amount in 87 per cent of the cities reporting.

Inadequacy of Salaries Shown.

The inadequacy of the salaries paid is revealed in the showing that 66 per cent of the teachers resigning during the period under consideration received less than the medium salaries for their respective groups. The questionnaire brought out the information that only one teacher in five has any additional income and for this one-fifth the medium amount is less than \$100. It was also shown that 46 per cent of the elementary teachers, 43 per cent of the intermediate and 42 per cent of the high-school teachers have other persons dependent on them for support, either wholly or in part, and that individual teachers support more dependents in large cities than in small towns.

Much stress is laid on the showing that men and women in lines of work that do not require any particular training are much better paid than teachers. For instance, a comparison is made between the salaries paid teachers and the wages paid bakers and others in the cities of Cleveland and Chicago. It is shown that in each of these cities a head baker receives \$360 more a year than an elementary schoolteacher of the same district; blacksmiths \$390 more a year, and machinists \$1,338 more a year.

World's Diamond Production.

An approximation of the total output of rough diamonds in the world's entire history shows that India, it is estimated, has produced, all told, 50,000,000 carats; Brazil, 15,000,000; South Africa, 170,574,000; Borneo, 1,000,000; British Guinea, 50,000; Australia, 150,000; China, 2,000; Siberia, 500; United States, 500. This is a total rough output of 236,777,574 carats, or 55.35 tons avoirdupois.

The estimate of \$300 a carat is the minimum price at which diamonds can be bought today. The popular demand for diamonds was never so great, and they have become the gem of working people as well as of the wealthy classes. They are worth three times as much now as before the war, and sell at from \$300 to \$1,000 a carat.

Fur Business in the Arctic.

With the present demand for fine furs, the cultivation of commercial relations with the Canadian north is found to be highly profitable, and it looks at present as though a larger production of raw material will come from the subarctic next year than ever before, says a United States commerce report. Traders are planning on an extra busy season and the Indians are sending down word that the prospects for an abundant fur catch were never better.

What a Chance!

Ex-Corporal O'Thelle—I stood alone, facing a platoon of the enemy, all armed to the teeth and determined to give no quarter. My last shot was fired, my last bomb thrown and my bayonet broken.

Miss Desay de Mon—Mercy! How did you escape?

Ex-Corporal O'Thelle—Just then the noon whistle blew.

LOCAL PAGE

NEWS OF BEREA AND VICINITY, GATHERED FROM A VARIETY OF SOURCES

Best Blacksmithing

Scientific horse shoeing, fine iron work and repairs of all descriptions at the College Blacksmith Shop, Main Street, north of The Citizen Office.

L. & N. TIME TABLE

Northbound

Train No. 31—3:38 a. m.
Train No. 38—12:48 p. m.
Train No. 32—5:13 p. m.

Southbound

Train No. 31—12:46 a. m.
Train No. 38—12:25 p. m.
Train No. 32—1:10 p. m.

Joshua Carnahan, of Manchester, was a Berea visitor this week.

Mr. and Mrs. John Welch are the proud parents of a fine baby boy. He has been named John Welch, Jr.

Little Lucile Blazer Parks has been quite ill the past week, but is improving now.

Mrs. Laura Jones and her niece, Miss Nora Azhill, have just returned from Cincinnati and Cleveland, where they have been attending the millinery opening and buying their new spring millinery goods.

Miss Bessie Carnahan, who has been studying millinery with Mrs. Laura Jones for some time has been in Cincinnati buying her stock of goods and studying the styles there this week. She is going into business in Manchester.

Andrew Isaacs has sold his lot on Chestnut street next to the Widow Hanson property to Estill Jones for the sum of \$1,250.

Green Bales has sold to Andrew Isaacs the large front lot and residence known as the Burdette property for \$5,000.

Geo. L. Wren has bought out the old livery property on Depot street.

Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Fee are visiting in Berea. Mr. Fee is greatly interested in the building of a new edifice for the Union Church. It is very fitting that the congregation has elected him a member of the Building Committee. The new church is to be a memorial to his father.

Robert F. Spence attended the meeting of county advisors at Lexington last week.

D. S. Botkins, formerly of Wallaceon, has recently moved from Wirt, Ind., to Bagdad, Ky.

Mrs. Jno. F. Dean and her two children are on the sick list.

Mrs. E. L. Robinson is sick with the flu.

A. B. Cornett will soon move to his beautiful new home on Jackson street which is just being completed.

Mrs. Jennie Fish and her daughter, Mrs. Walker, entertained the Jackson Street League at their home Monday night.

Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Campbell were called to Charleston, W. Va., the middle of last week on account of the serious illness of his parents with the flu. They returned Monday night believing that their father and mother had passed the crisis and would recover.

Mrs. W. H. Duncan and children, of Latonia, have returned home after a pleasant visit with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Jackson, and other relatives and friends.

J. H. Jackson was home a few days this week.

Mrs. J. H. Jackson has been nursing a very sore hand, caused from a very small place made by a damper in a stove pipe.

Will Dooley was a Berea visitor last week.

J. E. Strong and family who have been living at the Wagers place, on Center street, for some time, have moved to Mrs. Evans' house, on the same street.

Mrs. Parker, of Lexington, is visiting in Berea at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Benton Fielder.

The Woman's Club of Berea held its semi-monthly meeting last Wednesday afternoon with Mrs. Anna Erenberg in the parlors of Fire-side Industries building. A most interesting and profitable program was given.

Hiram Baker, of Valley View, visited relatives in Berea at the end of the week.

John W. Pullins and family, who had made their home in Berea for the past few years and had lived on Center street most of the time, moved to Lexington last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Benton Fielder are the happy parents of another little son who arrived at their home on last Sunday, February 9th.

E. T. Hays was again able to be at his place of business Monday after a week's struggle with rheumatism.

The erection of a modern business block is scheduled for the near future on the lot recently purchased by R. R. Coyle on Center street between the Fish block and Short street.

Mrs. Jennie B. Fish and Mrs. Earl G. Walker left for the city Wednesday to visit the millinery openings and to buy stock for their spring opening. Patrons of Mrs. Fish's store will be interested to know that a new department of ladies' ready-to-wear is being added. Watch for the announcement in next week's issue of The Citizen.

C. M. Canfield came back Sunday from Cincinnati where he has been for the last week attending to some business affairs.

The following College students are leaving to take up work in Akron, O., or Michigan: Forest H. Shuford, Raymon Johnson, Chas. Carpenter, Roscoe Johnson, and Leonard Fielder.

The A. Z. boys, in celebration of their splendid debate on Saturday, January 17th, are now enjoying a series of meals at the Tavern. No one knows from whence cometh the necessary funds.

Buy your Spring Hats

From

Mrs. Laura Jones

Corner Chestnut and Parkway

BEREA, KY.

We carry a full line of Pattern Hats from Cleveland, Cincinnati, Louisville and Indianapolis.

We Give You the Best Style From Each City

WE CARRY ONLY HATS

We devote all our time and talents to the study of our business and we make A SPECIALTY OF HATS. We fit your hat to your own individual style and guarantee satisfaction with every order. We have no dissatisfied customers.

"We Sell Hats and Sell Them Right"



Quality Clothes

Shoes and Hats

J. M. Coyle & Co.

Chestnut Street

Berea, Kentucky

PUBLIC SCHOOL NOTES

E. F. DIZNEY, Principal

Attendance the first of the week was affected by flu and smallpox fright, but the scare is subsiding now.

Quite a number of children are out of school this week on account of bad colds.

Mrs. Wm. Clark is on the sick list this week. Mrs. Batson is supplying for her.

Mrs. C. E. Campbell is back at her desk again.

Miss Hunter supplied part of the day Tuesday for Mrs. Minney.

Two members of the School Board, Mr. Wynn and Mr. Lytle, visited school this week.

Prof. Dix, of Berea College, addressed the teachers, Monday evening, at 3:00 o'clock. He called attention to the differences in the old and new courses of study. He stressed the specially helpful and usable things for teachers in the new course.

Next week parents will again be asked to sign report cards for the children. Parents should see every grade on reports. See the teacher promptly if grades are below what they should be.

The school is preparing a patriotic program for a public entertainment soon.

The Progress Club has voted to

Dr. Lincoln McConnell

who lectured here two years ago on

"THE KAISER AND THE DEVIL"

will give another lecture in

COLLEGE CHAPEL

Thurs., Feb. 19, 1920

At 7:30 p. m.

Admission 15c Social Privileges
Doors open at 7:10

You'll cheer when you hear
McConnell

Classified Advertisements

WANTED

WANTED—Clothing to clean, press, repair, or alter.
Model Press Shop.

FOR SALE

One 1919 Ford truck, small bed, only \$150.
One 1919 Ford touring car only \$450.
One 1918 Ford touring car only \$400.
One 1919 Ford touring car only \$425.
One 1918 Chevrolet touring car only \$350.

All these cars are completely overhauled and in good condition.
Phone 99. Welch's Garage

Barred Rock Roosters for sale, of splendid laying stock.

Mrs. Wm. G. Best.

FOR SALE—Buick, 5-passenger, excellent condition—\$500.
E. G. Walker, Berea, Phone 191.

ESTLEY ORGANS

If any student of Berea College wishes to purchase an Estley Organ for the home or the church house, we will be pleased to take orders for the same, thru the Cooperative Store, shipping direct from the factory and charging only factory price, plus the freight, and 25c for clerical work. This, our Mr. Taylor says, is the finest organ in the world.

PROFESSIONAL

DR. CHARLES FOX ANDERSON
Specialist in diseases of the nervous system and affections of the spine, is now associated with the Robinson Hospital, Berea, Ky. Office hours: 10 to 12 a. m.—2 to 5 p. m. (Sundays by special appointment.) 31-33

MISCELLANEOUS

Men's Hats Cleaned and Blocked.
Model Press Shop.

Mrs. Sallie Hall, Center street, will take boarders by the week.

We Clean White Kid Gloves.
Model Press Shop.

EXPERIENCED CORSETIERE

During next six weeks will take orders for Spirella Corsets. Entire satisfaction guaranteed.

M. L. Hood, Corsetiere,
3w-35 Prof. May Property

OUR STORE

is the

Talk of the Town!

A big showing of Spring Suits and Coats are on display at our store. The latest word of fashion you will find in our garments, combined with workmanship. A beautiful line of new George Waists, and all the new things in both Silk and Cotton Underwear. In fact anything you want you can find by paying a visit to our store.

Trade with us,
We'll both make money

MRS. EVA WALDEN

supply auditorium with song books. The Woman's Club has voted to furnish a teacher for graded instruction in music for the balance of the school year.

Parent-Teachers Association

The Parent-Teachers Association met Tuesday evening, at 7 o'clock, in the school auditorium. The building was jammed to hear Prof. Payne, Superintendent of City Schools, Richmond; also to hear Doc Roberts, the famous violinist. The crowd waited in vain for nearly an hour. Compensation, in a large measure, came when Dr. B. F. Robinson gave a splendid health talk. This address ended by tendering the services of the Robinson Hospital to the Public School for a free physical examination of all school children.

The parents should grasp this opportunity and cooperate in every possible way to make this a thorough success. We can hardly estimate in dollars and cents the good results from last year's examinations, though they were done on a more limited scale than the one now proposed.

ROBINSON HOSPITAL NEWS

Mrs. John VanWinkle returned to her home on Estill street, Wednesday. She has been in the Hospital four weeks recovering from an operation.

Lester Hill, who was in the Hospital suffering from tonsillotomy and post-operative hemorrhages. He left for his home Tuesday, Feb. 10.

Mrs. Lester Hill and baby were able to go to their home in Richmond this week.

Mr. McCreary is recovering nicely from his operation for appendicitis.

Miss Dean, a former teacher of Berea, is in the hospital recovering from a fall which she received during the sleet last month, while teaching at Tuscola, Ill.

Harwood Seat, of College department, is sick in the hospital. He is doing nicely.

Hugh Mahaffey, of Academy department, is in the Robinson hospital with an attack of mastoiditis. He also is doing nicely.

Wright Robinson has been in hospital for the last four days suffering from inflammatory rheumatism. He is much better.

Gordon Mason, of Paint Lick, is fast recovering from the amputation of an arm. The removal of the limb was required after it was badly mangled when caught in a piece of farm machinery.

Mrs. Elliott, of Paintsville, went home Monday. She has been here under treatment.

Dr. Baker, who was ill at his home, is now able to return to his duties at hospital.

D. H. Breck and wife, of Richmond, have been guests at Boone Tavern since Thursday. Mrs. Breck is undergoing a special treatment at Robinson Hospital for nervousness under Dr. Charles F. Anderson, a noted specialist, of Lexington.

UNION CHURCH

Dr. Hutchins' topic next Sunday morning, at eleven, will be, "The Transfiguration." The topic of the Thursday evening meeting, at 7:30, will be, "How to Lead Men to Christ."

W. F. KIDD
Real Estate

Phone 68 Berea, Ky.

For Your Service

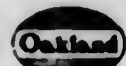
Responsible and responsive correspondents are an essential if a bank is to meet satisfactorily the requirements of its customers. This bank, which has maintained the highest quality of service since 1906, shares in the strength and unity of the Federal Reserve System. It places complete equipment at your command.



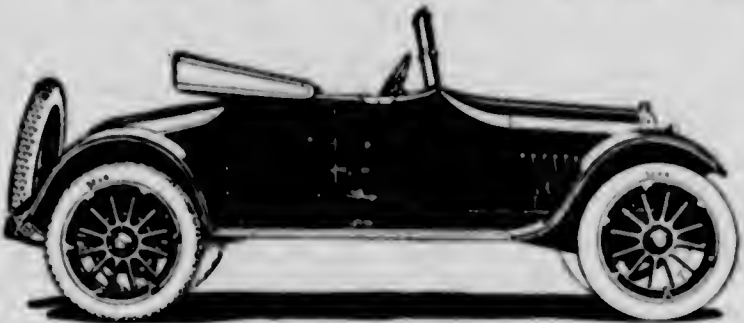
Berea National Bank

JOHN W. WELCH, President

JOHN L. GAY, Cashier



OAKLAND OWNERS REGULARLY REPORT RETURNS OF FROM 18 TO 25 MILES FROM THE GALLON OF GASOLINE AND FROM 8,000 TO 12,000 MILES ON TIRES



THIS OAKLAND SENSIBLE SIX IS POWERED WITH THE FAMOUS 4-HORSEPOWER OVERHEAD-VALVE OAKLAND ENGINE

OAKLAND
SENSIBLE SIX

THE steadily growing popularity of the Oakland Sensible Six among American farmers, is due, primarily, to the capacity of this well-made car for continuous and economical service. Even in those districts where roads are unimproved and garage facilities are few and far between, the Oakland keeps to its work day after day and month after month, quietly, competently, uninterruptedly. It is a comfortable car, exceedingly roomy and easy-riding; and because of its high ratio of power to weight, its action is brisk and responsive. Only immense manufacturing resources, and a production of unusual magnitude, make possible the very moderate price at which it is sold.

TOURING CAR AND ROADSTER \$1075 F.O.B. PONTIAC, MICH.

Boone Tavern Garage

Berea, Ky.

Phone 18

John F. Dean

J. W. Herndon

ATTENTION HOME-SEEKERS!

The first of March is coming when it will be impossible to give possession of farms; better buy while you can get them. We have some Bargains if taken before March 1st.

Herndon has quit his rambling around. Since the "beautiful snow" has covered the ground.

But at "The Bank" he may be seen. Conferring with his partner, Dean. So if you want a farm or home, Just come and let your wants be known.

In fact, whatever your needs may be, These are the men whom you should see.

DEAN & HERNDON

New Coal Dealer

Having bought out the coal business formerly owned by Mr. Ballus Wilson, I am prepared to serve all his customers and all new ones, at the same location on Depot Street. We will deliver promptly to all parts of the city. Give us a call or phone No. 61.

J. S. Gott

Berea

Kentucky

F. L. MOORE'S

Jewelry Store

FOR

First Class Repairing

AND

Fine Line of Jewelry

MAIN ST.

BEREA, KY.

The Citizen

A family newspaper for all that is right, true, and interesting.

Published every Thursday at Berea, Ky.

BEREA PUBLISHING CO.

(Incorporated)
WM. G. FROST, Editor-in-Chief
J. O. LEHMAN, Managing Editor

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Missing numbers will be gladly supplied if we are notified.

Literary terms given to any who obtain new subscriptions for us. Any one sending us four yearly subscriptions can receive The Citizen free for one year.

Advertising rates on application.

BEREA COLLEGE WEEKLY CALENDAR

Thursday, February 12

9:30-10:30 a. m., Department Chapels.
3:45-5:20 p. m., Prudential Committee.
6:45-7:30 p. m., Dormitory Prayer Meeting.
7:30-8:30 p. m., Church Prayer Meeting.

Friday, February 13

9:30-9:50 a. m., Department Conferences.

6:45-7:30 p. m., Free Vesper Hour.

Saturday, February 14

9:30-9:50 a. m., Divided Chapels—Foundation School in Parish House.

6:45-7:30 p. m., Free Vesper Hour.

Sunday, February 15

9:45-10:45 a. m., College Sunday-school.

6:15-7:15 p. m., Young Peoples' Meetings.

7:30-8:30 p. m., Chapel Worship: Upper Chapel, Dr. Waugh; Main Chapel, Dr. Hutchins.

Monday, February 16

(Free Day)

6:45-7:30 p. m., Band Practice, Vesper Socials, Calls.

Tuesday, February 17

9:30-9:50 a. m., Department Chapels.

7:00-8:00 p. m., Harmonia, Choral Classes.

Wednesday, February 18

9:30-9:50 a. m., Department Chapels.

3:45-5:30 p. m., Cabinet.

6:30-8:00 p. m., Vesper Exhibition.

Thursday, February 19

9:30-9:50 a. m., Department Chapels.

3:45-5:20 p. m., Prudential Committee.

6:45-7:30 p. m., Dormitory Prayer Meeting.

7:30 p. m., Lyceum, Dr. Lincoln McConnell.

7:30-8:30 p. m., Church Prayer Meeting.

ENTERTAIN FOR MISS HAFER

Thursday evening at six o'clock, Mr. and Mrs. Taylor entertained a number of friends at a dinner party given in honor of Miss Lorena Hafer, who is leaving Berea to enter Johns Hopkins in March.

After dinner, Miss Hafer's co-workers and friends in the Administration Offices called informally and presented her with a gift as the expression of their appreciation for her service to Berea, both as a student and as Registrar. The gift was presented by Mr. Osborne and accompanied by a very good "Fatherly" speech.

The following were present: Mr. T. J. Osborne, Mr. and Mrs. Noble, Misses Mary Welsh, Katherine Bowersox, Ellen Raymond, Sadie Burgess, F. B. Fessenden, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Wertenherger, Mrs. F. O. Clark, Dr. and Mrs. C. N. McAllister, Dr. C. R. Raymond, Prof. and Mrs. C. N. Shutt, and Messrs. Harry Waller, and Fleming Griffith.

SICKNESS IN BEREA COLLEGE

Berea College, like many other places, is being visited by an epidemic. The tax has been very heavy on the Health Department of the Institution. In normal times it is splendidly equipped to care for the students and a large number of others, having cots for 100 patients, and in case of emergencies other buildings may be used. When it was seen that the epidemic was very progressive, the services of other trained nurses and another physician were secured. Students and others have volunteered to help in any way that they might; so that all the sick are having careful attention.

The difficulty has been greatly increased by the fact that many of the cases have been of the malignant type which was so common in the army.

The Medical Department, which has been praised so highly by Dr. Simon Flexner for its treatment of meningitis two years ago and by others for its successful handling of the flu epidemic last year, will not lose anything of its reputation in the combat with the epidemic which it is now fighting. Latest reports are that the situation is improving.

THE MATTER WITH AMERICA? Glance Over the Following and See if Any of the Shoes Herein Described Fit

The Palmyra, Mo., Spectator compiles the following data all of which, it says, is afflicting the country:

Too many diamonds, not enough alarm clocks.

Too many silk shirts, not enough blue flannel ones.

Too many pointed toed shoes and not enough squared toed ones.

Too many serge suits and not enough overalls.

Too much decollete and not enough aprons.

Too many satin upholstered limousines and not enough cows.

Too many consumers and not enough producers.

Too much oil stock and not enough savings accounts.

Too much envy of the results of hard work and too little desire to emulate it.

Too many desiring short cuts to wealth and too few willing to pay the price.

Too much of the spirit of "get while the getting is good" and not enough old fashioned Christianity.

Too much discontent that vents itself in mere complaining and too little real effort to remedy conditions.

Too much class consciousness and too little common democracy and love of humanity.—Ex.

The Spectator might have gone a little further and said that there were too few Liberty Bonds, War Savings Stamps or Treasury Savings Certificates in possession of the individuals of our country.

COLORED CLUB WOMEN WORK FOR CHILDREN

Mt. Meigs, Ala.—In Alabama, as in Virginia, the state has taken over work for neglected colored children begun by colored club women. These women raised \$5,000 fifteen years ago, bought a small farm here, and opened a school for forty little boys. It was so successful that the state took it over as a reformatory.

The colored women still assist in its support and compose an advisory board, one member of which sits with the state board at its monthly meetings. The school now cares for 300 boys. During this season they have raised 4,000 bushels of corn and provisions for the winter.

The club women are now entertaining similar institutions for girls of their race. They have bought ground, and are putting up the first cottage, which is planned for twenty-five inmates.

THE WOMAN'S CLUB

On February 4 the Club was most hospitably entertained by Mrs. Ernhart at her home.

Neither threatening weather nor epidemic bugaboos succeeded in depressing attendance or enthusiasm.

Miss Bowersox gave a very appealing talk, full of information and inspiration, concerning "The Peace Program of the Young Women's Christian Association." It is worldwide. The requests for secretaries are coming from all over the world in increasing numbers and are importunate. The Association has sent a commission of thirty women, the president of Wellesley College being one of the number, to study conditions in the Orient. The knowledge thus gained will determine the type of training which our secretaries need to prepare them for work there.

The New China is making a place for woman. The Y. W. C. A. has now forty-four secretaries at work there, but her two hundred million women stretching out appealing hands to us for help make us know

"ABE" LINCOLN REAL AMERICAN

Life of Great American President Has Furnished Inspiration to Every Boy Born Under the Starry Banner.



ABRAHAM LINCOLN, sixteenth president of the United States, was born in Hardin county, Kentucky, on February 12, 1809, being the son of Thomas Lincoln, a laboring farmer. While he was still a boy, his father moved to Illinois; there Lincoln began life as a laborer in the bush, building rail fences—a circumstance which gained for him in after years the designation of "the rail-splitter"—also working as a common sailor on the flat boats which navigated the Mississippi river. While thus employed he picked up a little learning, and gave all his spare time to reading what books came his way. He served as captain of militia during the Indian troubles in the Northwest and in 1834 was elected to the Illinois legislature. Three years later he was admitted to the bar, and met with much success as an advocate. In 1847 he was elected to congress, where he supported the Whig party and became conspicuous as an opponent of slavery. The Whig party was broken up after the presidential election of 1852, and two years later he appeared as leader of the newly organized Republican party. He made several unsuccessful attempts to obtain a seat in the senate. In 1860, however, he was raised to the highest office in the republic.

The national Republican convention met at Chicago in June of that year, and up to the eleventh hour it was supposed that Mr. Chase of the state of Ohio, and Mr. Bates of Missouri, would divide the votes of the west-

ern delegation; but they were suddenly abandoned, and Mr. Lincoln was brought forward in their stead. The local pressure was so great that he carried the nomination over Mr. Seward, and was elected president in November, 1860.

The result of the election was tremendous. Nearly all the southern states seceded from the Union before the new president was inaugurated. Then came the attack on Fort Sumter and the terrible Civil war, which for four long years devastated the southern states of the Union. Lincoln's tact and service during these four years are too well known to be recounted.

At the expiration of his term of office he was re-elected to the presidency, and lived to see the ultimate success of the federal arms, and the surrender of Richmond and the army of General Robert E. Lee. While on a visit to the Ford theater, Washington, April 14, 1865, Abraham Lincoln was shot through the head by an actor named John Wilkes Booth; he passed away on the following morning.

Lincoln Eccentric About Beard.

In the matter of beards, as in everything else, Abraham Lincoln retained an open mind. He was not above liking change for his own sake, monotony wearying him.

In 1853 Lincoln wore a beard. In 1857 and 1858 he was beardless.

During the debate with Douglas he was growing a beard.

The day after his first nomination the beard was gone.

Portraits of 1861, 1863, and 1864 show the full beard, but before 1864 was ended the Lincoln face was smooth again. The last portrait, made on April 9, 1865, shows the fair beginning of a beard.

The Citizen Fountain Pen

This pen retails at \$2.00 and \$2.50. We give it and one year's subscription to The Citizen for \$2.00. To anyone who will send us three subscriptions for one year at \$1.50 each (the regular subscription price) we will give a pen free.



THE NEW United States Disc Separator

"With others, 60 turns won't do. What the U. S. does in forty-two."



This means that the New United States Separator is easier to operate than other separators.

Slow speed means less power is required, therefore less tiresome for the operator.

There are many important features not found in other separators, the most important being the new perfected, self-adjusting bowl with interchangeable, simple but durable discs and unsurpassed skimming qualities.

A free demonstration will convince you that the new United States Disc Separator is the best separator on the market today.

Come and see

R. H. CHRISMAN
Berea, Kentucky



DON'T WAIT! Get Your Tobacco Barn Now

Building material is advancing, and it requires weeks to make deliveries. We furnish material, or will contract and build for you. Try our Patent Never Leak Galvanized Roofing. Our Storm Proof Barn Door Hangers give continued satisfaction. Our stock of Building Supplies is complete, and we can build you a modern home that will fill your demands.

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Berea College Hospital

Best Equipment and Service at Lowest Cost. Wards for Men and for Women. Sun-Parlor, Private Rooms, Baths, Electric Service.

Surgery, Care in Child-birth, Eye, Nose and Ear GENERAL PRACTICE

Come in and visit an establishment, which is a friend in need, and in reach of all the people.

ROBERT H. COWLEY, M.D., Physician
HARLAN DUDLEY, M.D., Physician
MARGARET S. GRANT, M.D., Physician
MISS MARY LONGACRE, R.N., Superintendent
MISS NELLIE MILLER, R.N., Head Nurse

CHANGE IN RATES

Beginning March 1, the rates for board and room of private patients will be \$15 to \$18 per week. The rates for patients cared for in the wards will remain the same—\$1 per day.

By Order of Prudential Committee, Berea College

enemy which they are fighting both by direct action and indirectly by safeguarding our girls when they go as strangers to the city and by furnishing in towns and rural districts community centers where a girl, hungry for wholesome companionship, fun, and information, may receive them at the hands of kindly Y. W. C. A. secretaries.

Mrs. Dix and Mrs. Osborne gave us interesting papers concerning the Peace Program of the Young Men's Christian Association, and the Salvation Army.

A very satisfactory report concerning the financial result of our second "Old Folks Concert" was given by Mrs. Vaughn, to whose unremitting labor much of the success of both concerts was due.

WORLD NEWS

(Continued from Page One)
Morocco is the most indepen-

For CROUP, COLDS, INFLUENZA & PNEUMONIA
Mucous should keep a jar of Braine's Vapo-Mentha Salve convenient. When Croup, Influenza or Pneumonia threatens this delightful salve rubbed well into the throat, chest and under the arms, will relieve the choking, break congestions and promote restful sleep.

BRANE'S VAPOMENTHA SALVE
Will not stain the clothes
24, 48 and 125¢ at all drug stores and sent postpaid to Braine Drug Co., N. Wilkesboro, N. C.

Porter-Moore Drug Co., Inc.

dent and resourceful of the group of Barbary states and has been the best governed.

Switzerland has decided to follow the example of Holland and refuse to give up any foreigners who may be on her soil as refugees. Many of the men whom the Allies are seeking to bring to justice have gone to that country and are securing homes. Among the number is Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria, the leader who vied with the crown prince in the military events of the war.

THE BEST NOVEL OF THE YEAR "ERSKINE DALE, PIONEER"

by

JOHN FOX, JR.

is now running in

SCRIBNER'S MAGAZINE

also

ROOSEVELT'S LABOR LETTERS

Hundreds of Thousands

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DICTIONARIES are in use by business men, engineers, bankers, judges, architects, physicians, farmers, teachers, librarians, clergymen, by successful men and women the world over.

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BEREA COLLEGE and ALLIED SCHOOLS

GOOD PREPARATION FOR LIFE
Open to Young People of The Mountains

A COURSE FOR EVERYBODY

- I. **COLLEGIATE**—The crown of the whole institution, and provides standard courses in all advanced subjects. Courses leading to Classical, Scientific, Philosophical and Literary degrees.
- II. **NORMAL**—The school which trains both rural and city teachers, with special attention given to rural teaching. Equal standing with State Normals, and graduates are given State certificates, 1-year, 3-year, and 4-year courses. Six-year course beyond the common branches for degree of B. Ed.
- III. **ACADEMY**—The Preparatory course of four years is the straight road to College. The English course of two years is designed for those who do not expect to teach nor to go thru college. It gives the best general education for those who cannot go further in school.
- IV. **VOCATIONAL**—Professional courses combined with literary subjects. For Young Men: Agriculture, Carpentry, Bricklaying, Printing, Blacksmithing, Painting and Commerce. For Young Women: Home Science, Sewing, Nursing, Bookkeeping, and Stenography.
- V. **FOUNDATION SCHOOL**—General education in the common branches for students of good mental ability, above 15 years of age, who have been deprived of the advantages of early education.
- VI. **MUSIC**—Cabinet Organ, Piano, Singing, Theory, Band, and Orchestra. A fine opportunity to become a good musician at a very low cost.



COST EXCEEDINGLY LOW
The Greatest \$150 School in America.

Any ambitious boy or girl in the mountains can go through Berea College, or any of the Allied Departments, for \$150 a year. As each student is required to do some work, the above amount is reduced by the amount of work performed. A student with energy and reliability can greatly reduce the cash payment by work, but no student may expect to work out his entire expenses.

PAYMENT MUST BE IN ADVANCE, and may be in cash, or labor credits—or both.

EXPENSES FOR SPRING TERM, 1920

	FOR BOYS	FOR GIRLS
Incidental Fee	\$6.00	\$6.00
Room	5.50	5.50
Board, Six Weeks	16.50	15.00
Amount due March 24, 1920	\$28.00	\$26.50
Board, five weeks, due May 1, 1920.	13.75	12.50
Total for Term	\$41.75	\$39.00

For Vocational and Foundation students subtract \$1 from above incidental fee. For College students add \$1.

Every student must send **FOUR DOLLARS DEPOSIT** in advance, otherwise room will not be reserved.

Commerce, Stenography, Typewriting, and Penmanship are from 50 cents to \$1 a week extra. Music is also from 50 cents to \$1 a week extra.



Now is the time to make preparation for the Summer Term which begins June 11, or for the regular school year beginning September 15. Applicants must bring or send a testimonial showing that they are above fifteen years of age, in good health, and of good character. The use of tobacco is strictly forbidden, and there are other regulations which you should know about before coming to Berea. Write for a Catalogue and book of Chief Regulations, to the

College Secretary, **MARSHALL E. VAUGHN**, Berea, Kentucky.

MOUNTAIN AGRICULTURE

Conducted by Mr. Robert F. Spence, Farm Demonstrator and Special Investigator

MAKE YOUR CORN WORTH MORE FEED TANKAGE WITH CORN TO HOGS

The above advice is being offered to Eastern Kentucky farmers and, in fact, being urged upon them by means of a tankage campaign conducted by county agricultural agents and the College of Agriculture. No opportunity is being overlooked by any of these agencies to bring to the attention of the mountain farmers the great value and importance of tankage in feed mixtures for hogs.

No one can deny that the swine industry in Eastern Kentucky needs improvement along many lines. Better feeding, better hogs, better housing, better pastures, more systematic breeding, more careful sanitary measures, etc., are all needed. One of the most urgent requirements, however, is better feeding. Under the present system, corn, kitchen waste, mast and grass are the feeds commonly depended upon to grow and fatten hogs. It is evident that there is a deficiency of growth-producing material or protein, in these foods. In other words, hogs do not make sufficient development of bone and muscle on the feeds just mentioned. The result is stunted and unprofitable hogs. Pork produced on many Eastern Kentucky farms actually costs more than it would to buy it from a retail dealer.

During the winter months, of course, the mountain farmer has more corn on hand than at any other time of the year. Hogs consume a very large part of this corn. It is intended in this tankage campaign to encourage in every possible way the proper feeding of tankage with this corn.

The Kentucky Agricultural Experiment Station recommends the following proportions of corn and

tankage to use in rations for hogs of different weights.

Hogs weighing 30-100 lbs. should get 100 lbs. corn shelled, or 200 ears and 10 lbs. of tankage. Hogs weighing 100-175 lbs. should get 100 lbs. corn shelled, or 200 ears and 9 lbs. of tankage. Hogs weighing 175-200 lbs. should get 100 lbs. corn shelled, or 200 ears, and 7 lbs. of tankage.

In the above, one ear of corn is estimated to shell out one-half pound of grain or two ears one pound. For practical purposes, this may be considered as correct.

When corn is fed on the ear to hogs, the proper amount of tankage should be fed in a slop or mixed with the kitchen waste.

About 4% of the live weight of a hog in grain feed per day is considered a full feed. That is, a 50 pound pig should get about 2 pounds of the corn and tankage combination per day, a 100 pound shot about 4 pounds, etc.

When hogs are fed as outlined above maximum results from the use of the corn on hand will be made possible. In other words, faster and more economical gains will be made than by the common method of feeding, which means more profit to the feeder.

INSULATE HIVES IN WINTER

Ample Protection Should Be Supplied to Keep Out Cold Winds—Leave Entrance Open.

Protect hives from prevailing cold winds, and insulate hives to retain the heat generated by the bees. A grove of trees, an adjacent hill, or nearby fence may serve as a windbreak. The packing usually done should completely surround the hive, including the bottom, but the bees' entrance should remain open, though reduced in size. Cork chips, sawdust, fine shavings, dry leaves, chaff, and similar material should be used and packed tightly in a box built about the hive, allowing from six to eight inches space for the insulation.

QUARTERS FOR YOUNG STOCK

Preferable to Have Calves Separated From Main Part of Cow Barn—Mastitis Not Disturbed.

Some dairymen fail to consider housing the young stock when they build their barns. It is preferable to have the young stock separated from the main part of the cow barn because of odors and because calves near their mothers will cause the cows to become restless. The quarters for the calves should be connected with the dairy barn, and a location on the south or east side of the barn is desirable.

Thoroughly cleanse and sterilize the cooler, cans, pails, strainers and other milk utensils.

The cow barn is a dirty place in the winter months unless the proper methods of handling are exercised.

The cow-testing association is apt to start many a boarder cow on a slight-seeing excursion with the return ticket lost.

Good, clean corn stover is excellent for part of the roughage feed. Silage is especially good and should be fed at the rate of three pounds of silage per 100 pounds live weight.

COUNTESS WHO RAISES PRIZE GOATS



Countess Bathurst of Cirencester park, England, is an ardent lover of animals, and her estate contains many prize winners, especially goats and dogs. She is here seen with one of her favorites, which has captured several prizes at agricultural shows.

COW-TESTING IS PROFITABLE

Concrete Examples Given to Show That Practice Is Worthful of Dairyman's Attention.

There are many reasons why cows should be entered in a cow testing association. These reasons are good reasons. But the best story—the story in which all are interested—is told on the balance side of the ledger. In other words, "does it pay?" and here are some concrete examples furnished by the United States dairy division from the South Chittenden Cow Testing Association, Vermont, where cow testing did pay.

In one herd the average production of milk per cow was raised from 4,487 pounds in the year 1917-18 to 5,231 pounds in 1918-19 and at the same



Weighing the Milk.

time the income over cost of feed increased from \$44.95 to \$86.47 per cow. Another herd made an equally good record. The production of 4,500 pounds of milk in the year 1917-18 was raised to 5,426 pounds in 1918-19, while the income over cost of feed jumped from \$23.06 to \$67.20.

These were not the only herds to make good records as is shown by the fact that the total yearly average production of all the cows in the association increased from 4,000 pounds in 1917-18 to 5,215 pounds in 1918-19, and butterfat production increased from 190.2 pounds to 202.5 pounds.

But here is the real story: The income over the cost of feed advanced from \$54.22 to \$80.68, an extra \$26 in the dairyman's pockets for each cow that they owned.

MILK ALMOST PERFECT FOOD

War Taught Us to Save Cows and All Promising Young Stock for Future Raising.

The war taught us many new things. One of these is to save our cows and all promising young stock for future raising. No food that is grown on the farm has as much value as milk. Butter, cheese and ice cream are among our most wholesome, most toothsome and necessary foods. Dried up and produce more. Sell less. Not a drop of milk need go astray. What the family does not use the hogs will, or the chickens, or the calves, and every one of these will be profited by the unused milk. It is an almost perfect food.

SKIM QUICKLY AS POSSIBLE

Cream Testing From 35 to 45 Per Cent Butterfat Keeps Best—Milk Skim Milk Secured.

Skim the milk as soon after milking as possible, and cool the cream at once. Skim a cream testing from 35 to 45 per cent butterfat. Creams of this richness keeps best, and at the same time is not so sticky that it cannot be properly stirred and accurately tested. By skimming a rich cream, more skim milk is left at home for feed, and there is also smaller bulk on which to pay express charges.

Get rid of the unprofitable cows. Chickens or a pen of shoats make the best market for skim milk.

The good dairy farmer not only studies how to feed his cow but how to feed his farm.

The conformation of a dairy animal is as important as the proper construction of a building.

If milk is cooled by the aid of a surface cooler the cans of milk should be placed in the cooling tank immediately.

Co-operative cow test associations are needed in several localities to help weed out the most unprofitable cows and to point out the best ones.

HOME DEPARTMENT

Conducted by Miss Margaret Disney, Director of Home Science

LAUNDERING (Article III.)

Laundry work is renovation, requiring much consideration; but as laundering is renovation and renewal, a few brief directions will be given.

Sort the clothes into piles of white and color, and separate these piles of fabrics into wool, silk, cotton and linen. Mend wherever possible before washing. "A stitch in time saves nine."

Remove stains from white clothes if these stains are of such a nature as to need special attention. Many ordinary stains come out in the process of washing.

Soaking clothes in cold water helps to clean them, because it softens and dissolves so much of soil, and it certainly makes washing easier. On account of the possible stains use cold water, not hot. Soak only cottons and linens.

Wash in warm water and soap suds. There has been enough soap used when the suds holds and does not settle on the water as a scum.

Boil only white linen and cottons; should one wish to economize on time, fuel or work, seal the clothes by covering with hot water, not waiting to boil. Boiling helps to clean very soiled clothing. Rub the clothes before putting on to boil. There must be good suds. Boil five minutes after boiling point is reached, then rinse in hot water. Boiling when done should follow the washing and two hot rinses should follow that. Do not holl dirty clothes, and do not holl with naphtha soap.

Rinse in two hot waters so as to flood off all greasy, dirty soap suds, which would form a sticky scum if cooled. Rinse in cold water, because the cold water opens the fabric and chills the clothes, preparing them for the blue.

Blue in well-stirred, clean blue water. If solid blues are used, tie them in several thicknesses of cheesecloth or a heavy piece of flannel or muslin. Use about one teaspoonful of liquid blue to a tub, and about one-third of a half to a tub.

Starching is a process which, when used, follows the bluing. When the garment is to be starched, use the following proportions:

- 1 to 3 tablespoonfuls of starch
- 4 teaspoonful paraffin
- 1 teaspoonful horax
- 1 quart hot water.

Mix all dry ingredients, moisten with cold water, and then add boiling water, stirring well. Cook until paste is clear, about ten minutes, stirring to prevent burning. Use starch only after being well cooked and strained. Use hot starch for all things except colors. Starch with garments wrong side out, wring out all the starch that can be wrung out, and rub in the remainder. A good worker never leaves a glaze of starch on the garment, but works it well into the fabric. Avoid using a starch that is too thick and pasty.

Dry by hanging with the wind, by pinning straight, and by hanging enough of the garment over the line to prevent the corners from tearing. A double garment like a petticoat is less likely to tear if it

is hung so that the opening is with the wind. Take down from the line, fold in even folds without crushing, and much will be saved in the ironing.

Sprinkling should be done evenly and thoroughly, but not too heavily. A good rule is that thin and thick goods require the most care, like lace and ties. Roll tightly so that the moisture penetrates, and place the rolls close together in the basket. Clothes should be moistened at least one half hour before the ironing is to be done; and when the weather is not too warm over night is better; too long a delay after moistening for ironing may result in mildew.

Iron with clean, hot irons, and always iron as large a space as possible at one time. Always iron each section dry as it is ironed, for this prevents the rough-dry appearance which follows if the clothes are not sprinkled enough, or are not ironed dry as they are ironed. Iron the garment by first ironing those parts that when finished may hang off the board out of the way while the rest is being ironed. Iron lable linen half dry on the wrong side, and entirely dry on the right. Iron embroidery on the wrong side on a pad heavy enough to allow the embroidery to sink well into the pad. Silks should be pressed on the wrong side, and heavy silks are best pressed with a cheesecloth under the iron; this is especially true for heavy seams or folds. Too hot an iron will not only glaze but crack the silk. Silk often finishes better if the cheesecloth or the silk itself is slightly damp when ironed.

GOOD TOP DRESS FOR WHEAT

Application of as Little as Two Tons of Manure Per Acre May Increase Yield Ten Bushels.

It pays a big profit to top dress the wheat with manure. An application of as little as two tons per acre may increase the yield ten bushels; at least it has done this much one year with another in Indiana tests. Four tons make only about two bushels more.

The manure benefits the wheat directly through the plantfood which it contains, and indirectly through the winter protection, which often is of greater value. Where manure is used as a top dressing the stand of clover is generally better. There is an organic benefit from the manure which is considerable and is not so easily explained. Where as much or more plantfood is applied in the form of commercial fertilizers the resulting yield has not been as large.

ASSETS IN MILK PRODUCTION

Large Flow of Blood Indicates Digestive Organs and Heart Are Functioning Properly.

It is a well established fact that milk is produced from the elements carried to the udder by the blood. It seems reasonable, therefore, that the quantity of milk produced depends largely on the amount of blood which circulates through the udder. It is also self evident that a large flow of blood indicates that the digestive organs are functioning properly, and that the heart is strong. Both of these are very important assets in milk production, and in transmitting vigor to the offspring of the cow.

CINCINNATI MARKETS.

Hay and Grain.
Corn—No. 2 white \$1.50@1.58, No. 3 yellow \$1.53@1.55, No. 3 yellow \$1.51@1.53, No. 2 mixed \$1.52@1.54, No. 3 mixed \$1.50@1.52, white ear \$1.53@1.55, yellow ear \$1.53@1.55.
Soybean—Timothy per ton \$32.50@36.50, clover mixed \$32.50@35.50, clover \$34@38.75.
Oats—No. 2 white 90@91c, No. 3 white 89@90½c, No. 2 mixed 89@90c, No. 3 mixed 88@89c.
Butter, Eggs and Poultry.
Butter—Whole milk creamery extras 55c, firsts 50c, seconds 50c, fancy dairy 58c.
Eggs—Extra firsts 50c, firsts 57c, ordinary firsts 55c.
Live Poultry—Fowls, 5 lbs and over 80c, under 4 lbs 32c, roosters 21c, ducks, white, 4 lbs and over, 35c, young turkeys, 8 lbs and over 45c.
Live Stock.
Cattle—Steers, good to choice \$11.50@13, fair to good \$9.50@11.50, common to fair \$8@9.50; heifers, good to choice \$10@12, fair to good \$8@10, common to fair \$6@8; cows, good to choice \$9@10, fair to good \$7.50@9, canners \$5@5.50; stock steers \$9.50@11.50, stock heifers \$8.50@9.
Calves—Good to choice \$10@10.50, fair to good \$13@19, common and large \$6@12.
Hogs—Selected heavy shippers \$14.50@15, good to choice packers and butchers \$13, medium \$11.50, common to choice heavy fat sows \$9@13, light shippers \$12, pigs (110 lbs and less) \$10@13.50.

IMPROVED UNIFORM INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

By REV. F. B. FITZWATER, D. D.,
Teacher of English Bible in the Moody
Bible Institute of Chicago

LESSON FOR FEBRUARY 22

PETER'S DELIVERANCE FROM PRISON.

LESSON TEXT—Acts 12:1-19.
GOLDEN TEXT—The angel of the Lord
encompassed them about them that fear
him, and delivered them—all 347.
ADDITIONAL MATERIAL—11 Kings
8:17, Luke 22:39-40, Acts 16:25, 26, Heb
1:14, James 5:16-18.

PRIMARILY TOPIC—How an Angel
Helped Peter.
JUNIOR TOPIC—Peter Delivered From
Prison.
INTERMEDIATE AND SENIOR TOPIC
—How Prayer Helps.
YOUNG PEOPLE AND ADULT TOPIC
—Things Wrought by Prayer.

I. Peter's Imprisonment (vv. 1-4).

1. By whom (v. 1). Herod, the
grandson of the wicked Herod who
slew the innocent children at Bethle-
hem.

2. The reason (v. 3). It was to gain
the favor of the Jews. Herod was not
a Jew, and therefore knew that his
success was dependent upon having
the good will of the Jews. He did not
particularly love the Church, but loved
popularity. Herod, for the sake of
popularity, assumed a deep sympathy
for the Jews. Since the Church had
developed into a successful
rival of Judaism—indeed was al-
ready displacing it—he saw an oppor-
tunity to curry favor with the Jews by
cutting his hand forth against it.

3. The method (v. 4). Peter was ar-
rested, put into prison and guarded by
four quarters of soldiers. A quar-
ter is a guard of four soldiers on
duty at the same time. Four quar-
ters mean that a special group was
on duty each watch of the night. It
was the custom for two soldiers to be
in the prison, one on each side of the
prisoner, bound to his arms with
chains (v. 6). The third one to watch
outside the door and the fourth to be
near the outside gate. Humanly
speaking it was impossible to escape.
However, they made one fatal mis-
take; they left out God.

II. The Church of God in Prayer (v. 5).

The Church was in a crisis; her sit-
uation was most grave. James, one of
the pillars of the Church, was dead,
and Peter, the most prominent of all,
was in prison. In this desperate strait
they did the wise thing; they betook
themselves to prayer. There is noth-
ing too hard for God. Theirs was a
noteworthy prayer:

1. It was unto God, not unto men to
be heard of men. This is a very com-
mon fault today. All true prayer is
unto God.

2. It was united prayer. It was
made by the Church. God hears the
prayers of individuals, but there is
peculiar power in the united prayer
of God's people.

3. It was an intensely earnest
prayer. It was more than unceasing
prayer; it was the yearning desire of
the soul as it stretched itself out to-
ward God.

4. It was definite prayer. They spe-
cifically interceded for Peter. Their
prayer was concentrated, definite and
specific.

III. Peter Delivered by an Angel (vv. 6-11).

This occurred the night before Her-
od's plan to make a public display of
him.

1. Peter sleeping (v. 6). The angel
found Peter asleep. The Lord keeps
in perfect peace those whose minds
are stayed on him (Isa. 26:3). Again,
he gives his beloved sleep (Psalm
127:2).

2. Peter leaving the prison (vv. 7-10).
The heavenly light shone in the prison.
The angel smote Peter on the side,
the chains fell off, Peter put on his
clothes, passed by one guard after an-
other, through the iron gate out into
the city.

3. The effect upon Peter (v. 11). Al-
though the event was so wonderful to
Peter, and at first he thought it a
vision, when he came to himself he
was assured beyond peradventure of a
doubt that God had miraculously de-
livered him from Herod's wicked
hands.

IV. Unconscious Unbelief (vv. 12-19).

1. The behavior of Peter and the
Church (vv. 12-17). Peter went to
the house of Mary and knocked. The
knock was answered by Rhoda, who
was so overjoyed on hearing Peter's
voice that she forgot to open the gate
and ran in and told them that Peter
was at the gate.

2. The behavior of the soldiers (vv.
18, 19). There was great agitation
among them over Peter's disappear-
ance. This was a serious matter,
since they were responsible for him.
Not being able to account for Peter's
escape, Herod commanded that they
be put to death.

Be Not Too Sure.

Be not too presumptuously sure in
any business; for things of this world
depend on such a train of unseen
chances that if it were in man's hands
to see the tables, still he would not be
certain to win the game.—Herbert.

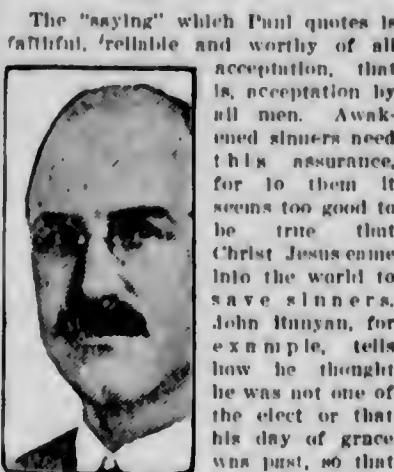
Care of Today.

The cares of today are seldom those
of tomorrow; and when we lie down at
night we may safely say to most of
our troubles, "Ye have done your
worst, and we shall see you no more."
—Cowder.

A Faithful Saying

By REV. L. W. GOSNELL
Assistant Dean, Moody Bible
Institute, Chicago

TEXT—This is a faithful saying and
worthy of all acceptance, that Christ Je-
sus came into the world to save sinners.—
1 Tim. 1:15.



The "saying" which Paul quotes is
faithful, reliable and worthy of all
acceptance, that is, acceptance by
all men. Awakened sinners need
this assurance, for to them it
seems too good to be true that
Christ Jesus came into the world to
save sinners. John Bunyan, for
example, tells how he thought
he was not one of the elect or that
his day of grace was past, so that he
could not be saved. How delighted he was
to come upon the parable containing the
words, "compel them to come in" and
"yet there is room!"

Every phrase in this "saying" de-
serves our consideration.

The Names of Christ.

"Christ Jesus." "Christ" is Greek for
the Hebrew "Messiah," and means
anointed; our Lord was anointed to be
the King and Redeemer of his people.
"Jesus" is Greek for the Hebrew
"Joshua" and means Jehovah, the Sav-
ior. So that "Christ" sets him be-
fore us as the One promised; "Jesus"
as the One manifested. Sometimes
one name is placed first and some-
times the other. When "Jesus Christ"
is used it seems to set before us "the
humbled One now glorified," whereas
"Christ Jesus" marks him as "the now
glorified One who was once humbled." The
latter expression is appropriately
used here where Paul looks back to the
Incarnation.

"Come into the world." It will be
seen at once that this implies pre-exis-
tence. But do we have any adequate
appreciation of what it meant for
Christ to come into the world? These
words of Prof. A. T. Robertson are
well worth pondering:

"He suffered in so doing in ways
that are beyond our comprehension. We
catch glimpses of the yearning of
Christ for the glory which he had with
the Father before the Incarnation and
even before the world was, by the Father's
side (John 17:5). There is a fullness
of knowledge between the Son and
the Father not true of others, and
Jesus often goes alone to pray with
the Father. How the Son missed the
glories of heaven we can only imag-
ine.—How the sin and desolation of
earth jarred upon his sensitive soul
we do have some comprehension, but
only a little after all, for we have be-
come used to the dullness and hard-
ness of our world. Perhaps it was in
mercy to Jesus that there was some
humiliation in his Incarnation, else
he could not have endured his earth-
ly estate."

"To save." This, then, was the ob-
ject of Christ's coming into the
world. His very name, Jesus, Savior,
makes this clear. Moreover, the sal-
vation he provides is all-inclusive. On
the one hand he saves from the
death and judgment resulting from
sin, while on the other he brings to us
all positive blessing in the place of
condemnation. It covers justification,
sanctification and glorification.

A Man Who Was Lost.

"Sinners." We shall not be saved
by him in spite of the fact that we
are sinners but because of that fact.
He came not to call the righteous.
There is a familiar story of a man
who came to the good Countess of
Huntington in the days of Wesley and
Whitefield, exclaiming: "Oh, my dear
countess, I am lost, lost!" Instead of
showing alarm the countess replied,
"I am delighted to hear it." "Oh!"
cried the man, "how can you mock me
thus?" "Nay," said this good woman,
"I do not mock you, for 'the Son of
Man is come to seek and to save that
which was lost.'"

As Thy Day.

"As thy day so shall thy strength
be." If only we could learn to live one
day at a time, how much happier and
more efficient we should be. Any of us
can carry the cares of just one day.
But when to the burden of today we
willfully add the loads of those two
awful eternities—yesterday and tomor-
row—like Christian in "Pilgrim's
Progress" we run with great difficulty.
The experience of a day are usually
tolerable. As for the burden contain-
ing remorse for the happiness of yester-
day and the dread of what may be-
fall tomorrow, we should follow the
example of Christian, leave it from
our shoulders and leave it at the
mouth of the sepulchre.

Quality of Life.

Not quantity, but quality of life, is
what we want. Not a well whose wa-
ters shall prolong our days, but one
whose waters shall enliven and en-
rich them, the well of peace, and joy,
the well in whose depths truth dwells,
the well of which Christ spoke when
he said, "Whosoever drinketh of this
water shall never thirst."

PROBLEMS FACING STRICKEN WORLD

Shall Chaos or Reconstruction
in Europe Follow the Great
World War?

CHANGE OF SOME SORT SURE

Returning Soldier Feels He Has at
Least Earned a Better Chance
Than He Has Hitherto Been
Granted.

Article III.

By FRANK COMERFORD.

Europe wears an anxious look. One
thought is arising in her from the
stupor of her misery. She opens her
eyes in wide amazement when she no-
tices and notes the striking change
that has come over her children. It is
puzzling her, although she well knows
what they have gone through, how pa-
tiently and uncomplainingly they suf-
fered. It isn't strange to her that they
have changed, when she remembers
the peace of the years before the war,
the quiet, sane lives they lived, and the
four years in which they lived in wet,
foul sewers called trenches, slept in
tunnels on the edge of a strip of hell
called No Man's Land, breathed the
smell of burning flesh, saw their pals
"go west," buried their dead, grinned at
pain, laughed at death. Nerves of
steel could not stand what they have
gone through without being changed by it.

They have put on muff again. It
is strange to them. The quiet streets
are dull. The demobilized soldier feels
the lull. The tenseness over de-
pression sets in. During the war he
didn't have time to think of anything
except the job ahead of him. Every
minute, every move was life or death
to him. Now he realizes for the first
time what he has gone through, won-
ders why he is alive. Two thoughts
possess his mind; one the memory of
every minute of the days and nights
of the war—the other, of what is
ahead of him, what is he going to do
with his life? He is at a strange cross-
roads. The word "job" doesn't mean
much to him. It isn't that he is lazy.
He has to pinch himself to realize that
it is over and that he is back from the
war.

Earned Right to Better Place.

Between the whizz of machine bul-
lets and the shriek of shrapnel he
spent his time thinking, and his
thoughts were not all about the war.
He never got used to the war, but he
learned to forget it. He has brought
more than souvenirs and memories
from the trenches. Many a night, look-
ing over No Man's Land, listening to
the "huzzee" of the war, he thought
and resolved that if he ever came
back he wanted, and would have, a
better chance in this queer thing called
life. He feels that he has paid for a
place, and he has paid. He has
earned the right to a decent place in
the world, for which he fought. He
helped save the world and he looks to
that world to have him from a mean-
ingless machine existence. If it doesn't
he has made up his mind to use force.
He is willing to work, wants to work,
but he insists on being part of his
work, rather than his work being all of
him. He sees, feels and measures
things from an intensely human angle.
He feels his humanness. The war
emphasized the value and meaning of
the human being. It was life or death.
He is alive. He wants a human inter-
est in his work.

Hundreds of demobilized soldiers in
different parts of Europe, in different
words, in different languages, have
said to me: "If the world isn't going
to give us a better chance than it gave
us before the war, then the world
wasn't worth fighting for. When we
fought, they told us it was to make the
world safe for democracy and to make
life worth while. We thought this
meant us and ours. We have learned
that life isn't only a question of a job
and enough to eat, we want to be
treated like human beings. A man
wants to feel that his work means
more to him than just wages. He
spends most of his time at work, the
rest of it is spent with his family and
in sleeping so he will be able to work
the next day. Why shouldn't he have
an interest in the business, and why
shouldn't the business have an interest
in him? We don't want to run the
business, all we ask is a say in it, a
friendly say in it. Some people think
that to be free is to be free—it isn't.
Being free means being treated like a
human being."

I have found many good honest men
and women who have lost interest in
work. They say, "We don't get a fair
share of what we make. We fight
among ourselves for jobs because we
have to or starve, and they pay us as
little as they can." I am not reasoning
or arguing this question. I am stating
a fact which indicates the state of
mind of millions of men and women in
Europe who did their bit for civiliza-
tion during the past four years.

Fair Hearing Must Be Granted.

Calling these people bolsheviks
doesn't silence them nor solve the
problem. Such tactics irritate and
deepen the unrest. Their grievances
must be given a fair, patient hearing.
Their attitude of mind must be re-
coined with if we hope to get back to
normal living. I have heard some say
that these people must be given to go-

derstand that they must work or
starve. No law or government in the
world is powerful enough to compel
people to work. This is particularly
true of the people today. To think of
using force is foolish, suicidal.

We have had enough of force during
the last four years and the farther we
get away from the idea of heating one
another into submission the better off
we all shall be. The present unrest is
positively dangerous. It isn't like any
unrest we have ever had before. It is
the restlessness of human beings who
have been face to face with death. We
need a lot of calmness and common
sense. By kindly conference we must
try to understand each other, and by
just compromise help each other. Of
one thing I am sure, and that is, if an
effort is made to use blind, brute force
on the working people of the world,
the present unrest will be set in mo-
tion, a whirlwind will break upon the
world.

The plain, open road back to happi-
ness is co-operation. If we stop for a
moment and realize what we have been
through, and the changes that have
come upon us while we were going
through it, we will find getting to-
gether easy. Unrest blocks the road.
It fetters the will to work. We must
face the truth, and the sooner we do,
the better. The world is broke. The
war has bankrupted Europe. One
thing, and one thing only, will bring us
back to sane, normal living. It is work.
Sympathy and understanding will do
more to secure peace, stimulate work
than defiance, challenge and threats.

A normal world is one in which men
live and work together in peace, where
all men have a chance to be happy.
This means an interest in work, a joy
in working—living to work, rather
than working to live. Men must have
food, clean wholesome food, and
enough of it to do their work without
exhaustion. Men must have clothes.
Not only the quantity and quality nec-
essary to protect their bodies from the
weather, but clothes that satisfy the
normal instinct for appearing clean
and neat. Decent clothes sustain self-
respect. Men without them are less
normal and moral.

All Need a Playtime.

There must be a time between the
end of the day and the beginning of
sleep in which men can know and en-
joy their families. The man who is so
used up by his day's work that he falls
asleep at his supper table isn't play-
ing fair with his wife and children,
and his employer isn't playing fair
with him. All men are boys, even af-
ter they have gray hair. This quality
is probably the finest and best in
them. They need a playtime, a recrea-
tion time. They lose something and
the world loses more when they do
not get it. It is not enough that bodies
are fed, minds must not be starved.
Light is the right of every human be-
ing with eyes. Education is light. The
human race must have light. None of
us were intended to live in darkness.
Children are entitled to a school time,
a jump-roping time, a top time, a
play time. A child who enters manhood
or womanhood without ever having
known a childhood goes through life
with something missing, something
lost. The creed of the changed world
is that while the world doesn't owe
anyone a living, it is obligated to give
every human being a chance to make a
decent living. The new commandment
is that this chance must be given.

I found these thoughts planted in
the unrest in Europe. They are strong-
ly, deeply rooted in the consciousness
of the people. They are growing. Men
and women are gardening, cultivating,
protecting these ideas. Any effort to
uproot or destroy these flowering
thoughts will be repented and fought
by the gardeners. They are not weed
thoughts—they are the blooms of hope
and they belong to the poor. They will
fight and die before they will see these
hope growths trampled under foot.
This is the only garden they have. The
blood of the dead fertilized it. The
living care for it.
(Copyright, 1920, Western Newspaper Union)

Words.

"And now," concluded the super or-
ator, as he bowed to the frenzied ap-
plause of the common people, "if I
have made any point clear to this in-
telligent audience I will feel that I
have failed of my purpose. However,
the greatest of mortals is prone to err,
so, in justice to the great issue at
stake, I trust that anyone who under-
stands what the League of Nations
really is will ask such questions as
will enable me to obscure such parts
of it as may be clear to you now."

• • • Silence. • • • More sil-
ence. • • • And then some.

"Ah! Your silence is flattering, in-
deed. If you will now dispense with
shaking my hand, I will bid you adieu,
as I must save my energy for the
speech I am to deliver tomorrow be-
fore the former nutrition makers on
'How to Combat the High Cost of
Living.'"—Life.

Little Drops of Water.

It has been stated that people are as
ignorant of the size of the sea as they
are of matters dealing with astronomy.

Few are aware, for instance, that
the Pacific ocean covers 68,000,000
miles; the Atlantic 30,000,000 miles,
and the Indian ocean, Arctic, and
Antarctic 42,000,000.

To stow away the contents of the
Pacific it would be necessary to fill
a tank one mile long, one mile wide,
and one mile deep, every day for 440
years. Put in figures, the Pacific holds
in weight 984,000,000,000,000,000
tons.

The Atlantic averages a depth of not
quite three miles. Its waters weigh
325,000,000,000,000,000 tons, and a
tank to contain it would have each
of its sides 430 miles long.

Sturdy and Sensible School Dress



Dressing the girl in her early teens
for school ought to be a simple matter,
easily disposed of—and it is with moth-
ers who are gifted with good judg-
ment coupled with the courage of their
convictions. But the young person
from thirteen to seventeen or eighteen
is apt to be self-conscious and self-
centered; she is not always willing to
defer to the judgment of older heads
than hers, and here is where difficul-
ties confront the mothers. Schools that
require a uniform make things easy;
there is no room for comparisons
where all are dressed alike, and dress
does not distract the attention of the
young people from their work.

There is another advantage in the
uniform. It teaches the young girls
that it is not so much what they wear
as how they wear it, that counts; a
lesson that will be valuable in after
years when the matter of apparel be-
comes important to them. But where
no uniform is required, it falls to the
lot of mothers to teach their daughters
to suit clothes to occupation and oc-
casion, and to value neatness above
everything else.

Sturdy materials and fast colors are
required for school clothes. They
must be well made and if washable—
so much the better. The school dress
for a young girl, shown above, will

look well in either wool or cotton
goods. It has a plaid skirt and plain
middy blouse, with plaid belt and neck
binding. It is an good a model for
school wear as one could ask; of a
character that is guaranteed not to
take the young ladies' minds off the
intricacies of "square root," "decimals"
or any of the "graphical."

"Headlin' and 'ritin' and 'rithmette'"
occupy the school hours of the smaller
girl and play absorbs the balance of
her waking hours. She rejoices in
middles or one-piece frocks that do not
interfere with her freedom. A dress
for her school days, shown in the pic-
ture, is made of dark colored wool
cloth, with a collar and inset in the
cuffs of lighter colored wool, or some
strong color contrast, as red with dark
blue or dark gray. It is made with a
straight panel at the front. The sim-
plest sort of pattern is applied with
narrow braid at the top and bottom of
the panel. Two narrow belts of the
same material as the dress slip through
cloth slides and are fastened with
buckles at the front.

Julia Bottomly

GOOD THINGS FOR THE FAMILY TABLE.

Faith is the rite power or hope.
If it want for Faith, there would be
no living in this world. We couldn't
even eat hash with any safety, if it
want for Faith.
Faith is one of them warriors who
don't know when she is whipped.
—Josh Billings.

The following may not be new, but
are all at least worth trying once:

Raisin Drop Biscuit.—Sift to-
gether three cup-
fuls of flour, six
level teaspoonsful
of baking powder
and one teaspoon-
ful of salt. Rub
into the flour one-

half cupful of sweet fat and add one
and one-half cupfuls of milk slowly.
The dough must be soft, so it will
drop from the spoon; add one cupful
of raisins, and drop on a buttered
sheet. Bake twelve to fifteen minutes.

Grandmother's Cookies.—Cream one-
half cupful of any good fat, add one
cupful of sugar, one-half cupful of
sour milk, one teaspoonful of soda
and four cupfuls of flour. Sift the
flour with a half-teaspoonful of salt,
add the soda dissolved in the milk, and
mix all the ingredients together. Roll
out on a floured bread board, sprinkle
with granulated sugar and bake twelve
minutes in a hot oven.

Cocoa Nut Bars.—Cream half a cupful
of butter substitute and two cupfuls
of sugar together; add one-half
cupful of milk slowly, then two well-
beaten eggs. Add one-half teaspoonful
of soda dissolved in one table-
spoonful of water, then sift in one
cupful of cocoa. Sift together with
three cupfuls of flour, a half-teaspoonful
each of cream of tartar and salt. Mix,
and roll one-fourth inch in thick-
ness, and cut in strips four inches long
and one inch wide. Brush the top with
well-beaten egg, sprinkle with chopped
nuts, and bake in a hot oven twelve
minutes.

Beef Stew for Luncheon.—Peel and
cook six onions, covering them with
boiling water, and let them cook un-
til nearly tender, then add a can of
tomato soup, a can of peas, a teaspoonful
of salt, two tablespoonfuls of chili
sauce and one pound of sliced stewed
beef. Parboil a pint of potatoes, drain,
add to the onions and soup, and let
cook ten minutes; add the sliced beef,
peas, and let simmer until the pota-
toes are done. Then add the season-
ings, and serve very hot.

Nellie Maxwell

FOOD SUGGESTIONS.

I'm just a little ditty and not the
least bit witty;
But, listen, I've a secret up my
sleeve.
If you're forever sighing
And all the world decaying,
Your friends will all excuse them-
selves and leave.

Raisin Pie.—Mix two cupfuls of
steamed, seeded and chopped raisins,
the juice and
rind and chopped
pulp of one lemon,
one cupful of
cold water, one-
third of a cupful
of sugar and one
beaten egg. Fill
the crust, dust
with flour, dot with bits of butter, cover
with lattice crust and bake.

Chicken a la King.—Melt two table-
spoonfuls of butter. In it cook one-
fourth pound of fresh mushroom caps,
peeled and broken in pieces, and half
a green pepper, cut in shreds; stir and
cook until some of the moisture is
evaporated. In another saucepan melt
two tablespoonfuls of butter; in it
cook three tablespoonfuls of flour, half
a teaspoonful of salt and one-fourth
teaspoonful of paprika; add one cupful
of thin cream and one cupful of
chicken broth and stir until boiling;
beat in one egg yolk, beaten and mixed
with a teaspoonful of lemon juice, and
continue beating until the egg is
cooked. Do not allow the mixture to
boil; add the mushrooms and pepper
and three cupfuls of chicken, breast
preferably, cut in inch square pieces.
This dish may be prepared from cold
chicken but it is best hot, freshly
cooked.

Braised Tomatoes.—Take one can
of tomatoes, one cupful of boiling wa-
ter, one tablespoonful of salt, a tea-
spoonful of sugar and a dash of pep-
per with a pinch of soda. Bring to the
boiling point and put through a sieve.
Reheat and add crumbed bread until
thick. A more attractive way of serv-
ing this same dish is to heap slices of
bread until hot, butter generously and
cover with seasoned tomatoes.

Corn Flake Griddle Cakes.—Sift to-
gether one cupful of pastry flour, one-
half teaspoonful of soda, two teaspoonfuls
of baking powder and half a tea-
spoonful of salt; add one cupful of
corn flakes. Beat one egg very light,
add a cupful of thick sour milk, half
a cupful of sweet milk and two table-
spoonfuls of shortening. Mix and bake
on a hot well greased griddle.

Nellie Maxwell

East Kentucky Correspondence News You Get Nowhere Else

No correspondence published unless signed in full by the writer. The name is not for publication, but as an evidence of good faith. Write plainly.

Jackson County News

JACKSON COUNTY Sand Gap

Sand Gap, Jan. 31.—Health conditions are very good, considering the weather.—Great transactions are taking place in real estate business here.—Wm. Gay has sold his farm to Dr. J. B. Settle, and has bought a farm at Sand Springs, where he expects soon to move.—Horace Durham has sold his farm to Elmer Clemmons, (holding possession until next year).—James Alumbaugh has sold his farm to Clarence Harrison and bought a farm of Geo. Powell, on Chestnut Flat.—Other changes: Mr. Willie Dougherty has changed the name of Miss Bessie Johnson to Mrs. Bessie Dougherty; Mr. George Felly has changed the name of Miss Sarah Brockman to Mrs. Sarah Felly; and Mr. Johnson, of Panola, Ky., has changed the name of Miss Bertha Beece to Mrs. Bertha Johnson.—Mrs. Dougherty is a progressive school teacher, of this place, and is the only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Johnson. The three pairs have our best wishes.—J. R. Durham, who quit his school on account of having grippe, is able to be out again, and Mrs. J. R. Durham is very poorly with cold or grippe.—The remains of Mrs. Ida Collingsworth were brought here for interment in the family cemetery, last week. Her many friends were greatly shocked to learn of her death. She with the rest of her family, had gone to Dayton, Ohio to work this winter, expecting to return in the spring. She leaves a husband, seven children, and many relatives. She was a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. "Babe" Slonn.—Mrs. D. J. Durham, who has been poorly for some time, is slowly improving.

Clover Bottom

Clover Bottom, Feb. 8.—We are sorry to hear of the death of Nettie Margaret Kerby. She was at Berea in school when she took the measles and was taken to the College Hospital. Death followed in two weeks. Nettie was a girl that was loved by everybody. She was a good Christian, joining the Church last summer at Kirby Knob. She had been a true and faithful Christian. She leaves a father, mother, several brothers and sisters, and a host of friends. Her body was laid to rest in the Kirby Knob burying ground. Our loss was Heaven's gain.—Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Melvin Azzili, a few days ago, a fine girl. Her name is Opal.—Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Winfred Van Winkle, a girl. Her name is Ruby Goldie.—Uncle Steve Ahrams is very low at this writing.—Mr. and Mrs. Bob Abrams and son, Clinton, are very low with the flu.—Mrs. John Witt is very low at this writing with the flu.—Miss Lizzie Powell has returned home from Berea School.—H. N. Dean sold a fine Jersey cow to Tom Click a few days ago.—Old Uncle Howard Williams spent Sunday, the 8th, with H. N. Dean, and seemed to have a good time.

Parrot

Parrot, February 8.—Some of the farmers are beginning to prepare for another crop. We think it will be something beside tobacco, as a majority of the people who raised tobacco for the market have received unreasonably low prices.—A double wedding occurred at A. B. Gabbard's on January 31, when his daughter, Bertha, was married to Matthew Berch, and sister, Oma, to Larkin Cornett.—Ben Holt and Martha Ellen Price, both of this place, were married on February 1. May their lives be long and prosperous.—Since our last writing, Uncle Dan Parker, a Civil War veteran, died at his son, Clark's home. He was buried in Pea-Nile cemetery.—W. R. Inman, another old soldier, died February 5. He was eighty-two years old. He was taken to Laurel County for burial.—Frank and Hager Burnham, of Rockcastle

County, were visiting at R. O. Carnell's last week.—Robert, the three year old son of Lemuel Gabbard, died Sunday morning of droupy. He and the baby of Robert Howard will be buried in the Gabbard cemetery tomorrow.—Adam Price is suffering with rheumatism and a sore hand.—Born recently to Mr. and Mrs. Horace Horn, a girl.—Willie Gabbard has two children who are sick with measles.

Bond

Bond, Feb. 9.—J. A. Carter, of Berea, has bought the famous trotting horse, "Midnight," of Wm. Baker of this place. This horse won at Bond, Brodhead and Mt. Vernon fairs.

OWSLEY COUNTY Travelers Rest

Travelers Rest, Feb. 2.—John Bolner's family are all down with the flu, but none of them are in danger so far.—Mr. Fox, brother of Mrs. Bolner, came in from Michigan.—Rev. G. S. Watson, of Booneville, filled his regular appointment here Saturday and Sunday.—Harvey Becknell has recently moved from H. C. Smith's property, on Sturgeon, to Mrs. Matilda Wilson's farm, near Travelers Rest.—Aunt Pop Smith is planning to move to Tom Cecil's property, next door to F. F. McCollum.—F. F. McCollum went to Richmond Thursday and will return Tuesday of this week.—Rev. G. S. Watson, Mrs. James Childs, Misses Grace and Bethel Cecil, Mrs. E. E. McCollum and Kenneth McCollum were dinner guests of Elizabeth Hemphill, Sunday.—G. D. Brewer, of Big Creek and Richmond, called to see his sister Mrs. E. E. McCollum, Wednesday and Thursday, on his way to Idamay, where he was having some trunks loaded for transportation to Big Creek to use in hauling staves.

Seoville

Seoville, February 4.—The Holy Roller meeting, which began at the Buck Creek Graded school house last Monday night a week ago, is continuing this week.—Messrs. Alex Dooley and Clayton Rowland left last Sunday for Cincinnati, Ohio.—The Rev. T. F. Hale attended church at Heidelberg last Sunday.—Mr. and Mrs. Charles Peters and children have been visiting his father and brothers on White Oak.—Sanford Rowland, who has been to Indiana looking for a farm, returned home last Tuesday. He had the misfortune of falling on the ice and breaking one bone in his arm while there. He will return to Indiana next Monday.—Mrs. Elizabeth Seoville, of Beattyville, was visiting in this vicinity last Saturday and Sunday.—Miss Maude McIntyre entered the E.K.S.N. at Richmond January 26.—Mrs. Bascom Dooley has been very sick.—The measles are raging near here and are hurting very bad.—Ray Malinous and son, of Kingston, have been visiting relatives at this place.

Earnestville

Earnestville, February 9.—John Dunn and Mrs. Nettie Lynch were married Friday evening, B. G. Bowman officiating. We wish them much success and happiness.—Mr. and Mrs. Floyd Marcum left Saturday for Pennsylvania, where they will make their home.—Beckham McIntosh went to Hamilton, Ohio, to work.—C. T. Gabbard and Hubert Flanery have been swapping horses.—Misses Florence Newman and Bertie Brandenburg are the guests of Mrs. Sarah Bowman.—Miss Ila Bowman is staying with Mr. and Mrs. Jordness at Ravenna.—Mrs. Malinda Jackson has been visiting her daughter, Mrs. Mart Moore, for the past week.—Mrs. Joseph Treadway went to Lexington to see her husband, who is very ill.—Harrison Turner has moved on B. G. Bowman's farm.—Sidney Caudell, the travelling salesman, has been sick the past week.—Walker Young, who has been attending school at Berea, is home.—Harve Brewer and others

LINCOLN THE "MOST SCULPTURED MAN."

Lincoln has been the subject of more heroic statues than any other American. On this page are reproduced five of the most prominent examples.



Masterpiece of St. Gaudens in Lincoln Park, Chicago.

Statue at Rochester, N. Y. Considered masterpiece of Leonard Volk.

The Criticized Cincinnati Lincoln. By George Barnard.



Lincoln as Rail Lincoln. By An. Abraham Lincoln. Speller. By An. Abraham Lincoln. drew O'Connor.

FATE AND LINCOLN

Nearly a century and a half ago a father working in his field in a Kentucky clearing was shot and killed by Indians. His three sons were with him. The oldest ran to the house and reached it unhurt. The next in age ran in another direction for the nearest settlement. The youngest, a boy of six, was seized by one of the attackers.

When the oldest boy looked out, after barring the door, he saw his brother in the grasp of an Indian. He took down the family musket, aimed through an opening and shot the Indian dead. The boy, released, made his way to the house. In a few hours a rescue party from the settlement drove the robbers away.

The six-year-old boy was Thomas Lincoln as Rail Lincoln. He became the father of the Younger Lincoln. By An. Abraham Lincoln. Speller. By An. Abraham Lincoln. drew O'Connor.

Thirty-two years later two boys, chums, were strolling along Knott creek, Hardin county, Kentucky. The younger, only seven years old, attempted to swing himself over the creek on a sycamore tree. Midway he lost his hold and fell in. The other rescued him. The rescuer's name was Gallagher, and but few men have been privileged to perform equal service for their country.

The boy he rescued was Abraham Lincoln.

Twice death was cheated that America might be saved. It was chance, or something else. Most Americans prefer to believe it was something else.—Minneapolis Tribune.

have been holding a protracted meeting at Neelmore.—Miss Ruby Venable had a birthday party last Saturday night.

Conkling

Conkling, Feb. 7.—Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Palmer Carroll, on February 4, a daughter, named Neva.—The body of W. P. Clem, who died at Akron, O., was brought back here for burial Wednesday.—E. V. Taylor received a telegram, Tuesday, from Hamilton, O., stating that his son, Hardin, was not expected to live.—Chester Hensley has moved into his new house just completed.—Eliza McCollum has gone to see her mother, Mrs. Hampton Flanery, who is very sick.—Miss Clara Brewer spent the week-end with Kate and Rose Anderson.—Bart Hacker and Miss Eva Taylor were married a few days ago.—Mrs. Rachel Tiley is selling her household goods and contemplating going to Ohio soon.—Elder J. W. Anderson filled his regular appointment at Flat Lick, Saturday and Sunday.—Tom Pendergrass' baby died a few days ago with diphtheria.—Taylor Sizemore is able to be out again after an attack of flu.—Mrs. Jane Day is in poor health.—Bent Moore moved to Buck recently.

POWELL COUNTY Vaughns Mill

Vaughns Mill, February 9.—We have had some ideal weather the past week, which the farmers always welcome at this time of the year, and they are making things go toward their spring work.—Jesse Lee Duncan, of Clay City, and Miss Adeline Hazlerigg, formerly of Clay City, but now of Lee County, were recently married in Cincinnati.—Mrs. Belle Burghen, of near Spout Spring, had a large stock barn to burn to the ground on Sunday, together with eight head of valuable stock, one new buggy and a lot of farming implements. No insurance was carried.—Carter Reynolds has sold his farm, two miles south of

Clay City, and purchased a small truck farm near Carlisle, Ohio, where he and his family will move in the spring.—C. M. Gravett has returned to Danvers, Ill., after a visit with relatives here.—James I. Mize, clerk for G. W. Bush, our local merchant, has accepted a position with Curtis & Stephens, general merchandise, at Winchester, and has gone there to live.—Williams and Pitzen, road contractors, have sued the county for \$8,000 which they claim is due them on the Clay City and Luthegrud road. The case will be tried in Federal Court at Richmond, some time in April.—The Rev. Richard T. Crowe, of Stanton, has gone to Minneola, Kansas, where he has accepted the pastorate of a Christian church there.—This seems to be a year of tides, as there have been seven in the Red River this winter, thus far.—There are a few cases of influenza in these parts, but all are recovering.

GARRARD COUNTY Paint Lick

Paint Lick, February 9.—Miss Ora Estridge and James Harne Raiston, both of this place, were married in Lexington, Wednesday, February 6.—Mr. and Mrs. Bennett Rode are rejoicing over the arrival of Joe Fisher into their home, February 6.—Miss Fannie Dowden has accepted a position in the Peoples Bank here.—Center Bros. bought the farm of the late Tom Slavin at an average of \$301 per acre. John Pennington bought the Buick touring car for \$995.—Morris Todd was quite ill the latter part of last week.—Gordon Mason got his arm caught in a fodder shredder last week and is now in the Robinson Hospital at Berea.—Mrs. R. G. Woods spent the day Monday in Richmond.

White Lick

White Lick, February 9.—Mrs. A. B. Wynn left last week for a month's visit with relatives in Harlan County.—Logan West, of Berea College, visited his home folks over

JACKSON COUNTY BANK

Report of the condition of The Jackson County Bank, doing business at the town of McKee, County of Jackson, State of Kentucky, at the close of business on the 30th day of January, 1920:

RESOURCES

Loans and Discounts	\$103,393.42
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured	1,020.70
Stocks, Bonds and other Securities	88,832.54
Due from Banks	95,070.18
Cash on hand	25,980.92
Checks and other cash items	61.22
Banking House, Furniture and Fixtures	1,690.00
TOTAL	\$316,858.98

LIABILITIES

Capital Stock paid in, in cash	\$15,000.00
Surplus Fund	8,000.00
Undivided Profits, less expenses and taxes paid	1,162.88
Deposits subject to check	\$242,496.10
Time Deposits	50,000.00
Other Liabilities not included under any of above heads	292,496.10
TOTAL	\$316,858.98

State of Kentucky, County of Jackson, ss: We, D. G. Collier and J. R. Hays, President and Cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of our knowledge and belief.

D. G. Collier, President
J. R. Hays, Cashier

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 9th day of February, 1920.

R. M. Ward, Clerk Jackson County Court
By John Fowler, D. C.

Sunday.—Andy Hounshell is quite ill.—Louise Creech, who has been visiting at J. B. Creech's for the past few weeks, has returned to his home at Evans.—Mr. and Mrs. Galloway Hounshell and son, Herbert, visited J. B. Creech's Sunday.—Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Davis visited Mr. and Mrs. John Davis Sunday.

Bryantsville

Bryantsville, Feb. 9.—Mrs. Edith Hulet and pretty little daughter, Mary Elizabeth, are visiting Mr. and Mrs. Will Hurl at Paint Lick.—Mrs. Bell McKeech who has been very sick for several weeks is able to be out again.—Alfred Swope fell from a load of tobacco last week and cut his chin very badly. Three stitches had to be taken to close the wound.—Miss Helen Williams was on the sick list last week.—There are several cases of flu in our neighborhood, but the school has not closed yet.—John Neely Shearer, of Jessamine County, visited in this neighborhood, Sunday.—Floyd Curtis bought of Ben Goins a nice saddle horse; price \$185.—Mr. and Mrs. Russel Brown are rejoicing over the arrival of a seven-pound girl on the 6th of this month.—Luther Hagar and wife have been very sick with flu.—Misses Luella Doolin, Emma and Lillian Pierce were Lancaster visitors Saturday.—Miss Margaret Crousehorn returned home from Berea College last week.—S. W. Halcomb is furnishing electric lights from his garage to Noah Marsee's store and dwelling house. These lights are a great benefit to our town.—Mrs. John Bryant, who underwent an operation last week at a Richmond hospital, is reported some better at this writing.—Roe Montgomery, who has been sick for the past month, died Sunday morning at six o'clock. He leaves a wife and several children and grandchildren to mourn his loss. Funeral service at Mount Hebron church today at one o'clock.

LEE COUNTY Beattyville

Beattyville, February 9.—A week's special term of court was begun here Monday, but was postponed, owing to the failure to get a special judge.—Quite a crowd was in town, Monday, to attend County Court and Special Circuit Court.—A good oil well was drilled on the Lucy Norman tract, about two miles north of here. It was reported to be about a 100-barrel well.—At present we have a few cases of influenza in the County, and some pneumonia, but no serious cases. A few cases of small-pox are reported.—Wilsons Gabbard, who finished one six-month term of school, has accepted a position in one of our rural schools which has not been taught. Some three or more other teachers have accepted like positions.—Mrs. Omega Thompson, of Primrose, is visiting relatives here.

ESTILL COUNTY Witt

Witt, Feb. 9.—There was preaching at Station Camp Church, Sunday, for the first time since November.—J. McGeorge has gone to Owsley County for a few days.—Miss Emily Wynn came home Wednesday night from Berea where she had been attending school. She will return to school in a few days.—Misses Edna and Edith McGeorge were shopping in Irvine Monday.—The school at Haws Fork closed January 30th with Miss Edith

Houghton teacher.

MADISON COUNTY Blue Lick

Blue Lick, February 9.—J. O. Lehman, our efficient editor of The Citizen, favored the people of this section with his presence, Sunday, February 8, and delivered a most excellent discourse. On account of an unavoidable delay, he arrived behind time and most of the crowd, owing to their regret, had dispersed. We trust he will come again soon.—Many of our correspondents who have not been able to visit the printing office or to visualize the throbbing activity of a single day of The Citizen life and work, cannot realize how many people are at work for them, making the pages under the editor's supervision, safe and accurate and perfectly adapted to practical use for the uplift of your homes. Let every one subscribe for The Citizen.—Mrs. L. K. Flannery has been quite sick for several days with the grippe.—Edward, the infant son of Robert and Fairy Howell, has been sick but is better.—The familiar calls of the plowman, "Gee, Whooa, Haw!" are heard now, early and late, echoing over the leas as the farmer is intent with plow and team, turning the soil, preparatory of crops.—The great illusion, the tobacco industry, is arousing interest and enthusiasm among farmers with an incentive to redouble their activities in that direction. Herein is an apt illustration of the old proverb: "Of two evils, choose the least." "Whiskey is gone world-without-end, but it yet remains for some great revolution to overthrow King Tobacco. We hope to see the day when this filthy, nauseating product will be eradicated from the earth. It is an insult to the Creator to use the best land for such an offering. Remember how Cain trespassed in his offering and take warning.

Walnut Meadow

Walnut Meadow, February 8.—We have been having some very unsettled weather, but the farmers are taking advantage of all these pretty days and are gathering corn and plowing when the soil is not too wet.—Conrad C. Chrisman was at Richmond last week on business.—Cleave Anderson has moved to the Anderson farm near Mayde.—Logan Gabbard has moved to the house just vacated by Cleave Anderson.—Miss Violet Orr is improving from a sick spell.—Most of the tobacco growers of this vicinity have sold their crops and are sowing beds for another year's crop.

Harts

Harts, February 10.—Messrs. John Daugherty and James Robinson, of Berea, spent Sunday with Sam Robinson of this place.—Mrs. Chas. Riddle, who has been very sick, is improving.—Mr. and Mrs. O. T. Lake have gone to Johnson City, Tenn.—Roy and Alph Gadd, Tom McQueen and W. B. Lake went to Wallaceton, Saturday, to join others in a big fox race. They report lots of fun and a good dinner.—W. B. Lake, after spending a week in Louisville on business, returned home.—Sam Robinson has bought a farm from Julian Coyle.—T. J. Lake has been visiting his brother, O. M. Payne.—Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Anderson visited home folks, Saturday and Sunday.—A. B. Strong will give everybody in our community a social, Saturday night, Feb. 14. Everybody come out and let's have a good time.

No More War Flour Potts' GOLD DUST Flour

Returns to its before-the-war high standard of quality

Once Tried - - - Always Used